Daily Report

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CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Meeting on Warsaw Pact Dissolution 1
Soviets Arrive; Yanayev Comments *[Prague Radio]* 1
Havel Meets With Leaders *[Prague Radio]* 1

ALBANIA

Crowds of 10,000 Loot Humanitarian Aid *[Tirana Radio]* 2
Rights Forum Protests Looting *[Tirana Radio]* 2
President Alia Speaks at Kukes Rally *[ATA]* 2
Republican Party Statement on Yugoslavia, Cams *[Tirana Radio]* 3

BULGARIA

Zhelev Attacked by Opposition, BSP Figures *[BTA]* 4
Zhelev Address at SDS Conference Reported *[DEMOKRATSIYA 24 Jun]* 4
Petkov Agrarian Deputies To Boycott Parliament *[BTA]* 5
BSDP Leaders Meet; Rift Within SDS Persists *[BTA]* 5
Start-Up at Kozloduy Sixth Reactor Continues *[Sofia Radio]* 6
Ministers Adopt Resolution on Privatization *[BTA]* 6
Privatization 'Completed Before It Started' *[BTA]* 6
President Zhelev Supports Yugoslavia's Unity *[BTA]* 7
Presidents Zhelev, Havel Meet in Prague *[BTA]* 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

President Havel Interviewed on Yugoslavia *[Prague Radio]* 8
Havel, Others Discuss Yugoslavia, Kromeriz Talks *[Prague TV]* 10
Havel Offers Assistance to Yugoslavia *[CTK]* 11
Calfa on 'Tragic Dimensions' of SFRY Situation *[Prague TV]* 11
Foreign Minister Interviewed on Yugoslav Crisis *[CTK]* 11
Discusses European Security *[CTK]* 11
Dienstbier Discusses Crisis With SFRY Envoy *[Prague Radio]* 12
Parties Urge Recognition of Slovenia, Croatia *[Prague Radio]* 12
Slovak Parliament Calls For Negotiations *[CTK]* 12
Slovak Volunteers Leave To Help Slovenians *[CTK]* 12

HUNGARY

Reportage on Reaction to SFRY Crisis 13
Antall Urges Peaceful Solution *[Budapest Radio]* 13
Events Called 'Internal Affair' *[Budapest Radio]* 13
Croatian Leader on Events *[Budapest Radio]* 14
Antall on Relations With USSR, Others *[Budapest Radio]* 14
Jeszenszky on New Era in Soviet Relations *[Budapest Radio]* 16
Russian Foreign Trade Bank Agreement Concluded *[MTI]* 17
Somogyi Holds Talks in Washington *[MTI]* 17
Government Statement on 'Regained Sovereignty' *[MTI]* 18
Number of Companies Reported by Statistical Office *[MTI]* 18
Consumer Price Levels Continue Decline *[MTI]* 19

POLAND

Mazowiecki Says UD Not 'Anti-Presidential' *[PAP]* 21
Concern Over Electoral Law, Political Crisis *[PAP]* 21
Walesa To Attend Pact Meeting in Prague *[Warsaw TV]* 21
Daily Accuses Walesa of 'Political Misbehavior' *[PAP]* 22
Poll Shows Increasing Pessimism Over Future *[Warsaw TV]* 22
Soviet Garrison Leaves Szczecin 29 Jun *[PAP]* 22
Presidential Aides Plan Secret Visit to U.S. *[PAP]* 22

ROMANIA

Iliescu Favors 'Territorial Unity' for Yugoslavia *[ROMPRES]* 23
Roundtable on Extremism Urges Political Tolerance *[ROMPRES]* 23
Roman Discusses Economic Issues in TV Interview *[ROMPRES]* 23
Cornea Blames Leaders for Moral, Social Problems *[DREPTATEA 25 Jun]* 24
Article Calls on Leadership To Resign *[DREPTATEA 26 Jun]* 24
PNT-cd President Coposu Outlines Party Program *[DREPTATEA 26 Jun]* 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Presidency Members' Statement on Mesic Presidency *[TANJUG]* 26
29 Jun Presidency Session Postponed *[TANJUG]* 26
Markovic Delivers Speech on Slovene Situation *[Belgrade Radio]* 27
Markovic Criticizes Media Coverage of Crisis *[TANJUG]* 28
Bank Suspends Credit to Slovenia, Croatia *[TANJUG]* 29
Army Statement Rejects Slovenean Propaganda *[TANJUG]* 29
Army Plans To Remove Slovene Leadership *[TANJUG]* 29
Papers Assess Federal Government's Actions *[TANJUG]* 30
Paper on Slovene Responsibility for Violence *[TANJUG]* 30
Government Appeals for Immediate Cease-Fire *[Belgrade Radio]* 30
Stipe Mesic Calls For Halt to Hostilities *[Zagreb Radio]* 31
FEC Demands Cease-Fire, Suspends Army Action *[TANJUG]* 31
Cease-Fire Negotiations Detailed *[Belgrade Radio]* 31
Slovene Minister: Army Not Observing Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 32
Ministry Accuses Slovenia of Cease-Fire Violations *[TANJUG]* 32
Internal Affairs Statement on Border Control *[TANJUG]* 32
Slovene, Yugoslav Army Forces Clash at Border *[Zagreb Radio]* 33
Army Major General Transfers to Slovene Defense *[Zagreb Radio]* 33
Appointment of New Air Force Commander 'Unusual' *[TANJUG]* 33
Army Stops Activities; Tasks 'Accomplished' *[Belgrade Radio]* 34
Brovet Threatens Second Stage of Fighting *[Zagreb Radio]* 34
Air Force Confirms Downing of Mi-8 Helicopter *[TANJUG]* 34
Ministry Says 10 Soldiers Killed in Slovenia *[TANJUG]* 34
Army Denies Airport, Slovenean TV Studio Bombed *[Belgrade Radio]* 34
Army Spokesman Regrets 'Fabrications' *[TANJUG]* 35
Belgrade Radio Contrasts Reports on Fighting 35

Slovenia

Jansa, Bavcar, Kacin News Conference *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
Kucan Dismisses Call for Moratorium on Slovenia *[TANJUG]* 37
Slovene Presidency on Talks in Belgrade *[TANJUG]* 37
Kucan Rejects Reincorporation of Slovenia *[TANJUG]* 38
Kucan Challenges Army Actions in Slovenia *[TANJUG]* 38
POLITIKA Blames Kucan for Situation *[TANJUG]* 38
Plut Confirms Receipt of Cease-Fire Announcement *[TANJUG]* 38
Kucan Agrees To End 'Activities' *[TANJUG]* 39
Slovene Official on Cease-Fire Conditions *[Budapest Radio]* 39

Slovenia Charges Troops Ignoring Cease-Fire *[Ljubljana Radio]* 39
Slovenia's Kacin on Cease-Fire, Army Violence *[Ljubljana Radio]* 39
Yugoslav Army Cease-Fire Violations Reported *[Ljubljana Radio]* 40
Cease-Fire Violations Reported in Slovenia *[Zagreb Radio]* 40
Slovenia Says Troops Not Respecting Cease-Fire *[TANJUG]* 40
'Air Alert' Reported in Murska Sobota *[Budapest Radio]* 41
Slovenes, JNA Clash at Italian Border *[TANJUG]* 41
JNA Evacuates Tolminsko Area Border Crossings *[Ljubljana Radio]* 41
Austrian Journalists Describe Border Situation *[Vienna Radio]* 41
Fighting Continues at Slovene Border Crossings *[Belgrade Radio]* 42
'Vociferous' Fighting in Slovenia at Borders *[Belgrade Radio]* 42
Situation on Sentilj Border Calm but Tense *[Belgrade Radio]* 43
Slovene Presidency Statement on Army 'Aggression' *[TANJUG]* 43
Kucan Says Chemical Weapons Found in Army Tanks *[Vienna TV]* 44
Slovene Update; Maribor Airport Attack Denied *[Zagreb Radio]* 44
Slovene Situation Intensifies; Policeman Killed *[Zagreb Radio]* 44
'Unofficial Information' on Casualties in Slovenia *[Zagreb Radio]* 44
400 JNA Members Captured; New Air Raid Under Way *[Zagreb Radio]* 45
Slovenes Claim 500 JNA Members Surrender *[Zagreb Radio]* 45
Slovene Defense Units Capture 95 Soldiers *[Ljubljana Radio]* 45
'Sporadic Fighting' Near Ljubljana Airport *[AFP]* 45
Battleships in Slovene Waters; Tanks Spotted *[Zagreb Radio]* 46
JNA Attempts To Take Radio, TV Transmitters *[Zagreb Radio]* 46
Air Force Planes Attack Nanos TV Transmitter *[Zagreb Radio]* 46

Croatia

Croatian Council Statement on JNA 'Aggression' *[Zagreb Radio]* 46
Croatian Council Declares 'Partial Mobilization' *[Belgrade Radio]* 47
Croatian Delegates Withdrawn From Federal Chamber *[TANJUG]* 47
Croatia Questions Federal Responsibility *[TANJUG]* 47
Mesic on Army Action, Croatian Mobilization *[TANJUG]* 47
2 Killed, 17 Wounded in Osijek, Croatia *[TANJUG]* 48
Clashes on 26, 27 Jun in Croatia Detailed *[TANJUG]* 48
Clashes Reported at Vukovar; Tanks Head for Osijek *[Zagreb Radio]* 48
Belgrade Radio Rounds Up Croatian Situation 48

Serbia

Serbian Defense Ministry on Armed Forces *[TANJUG]* 49
Serbian Secretariat Warns Against Volunteer Units *[Belgrade Radio]* 49
Kosovo Albanians Support Slovenia, Croatia *[TANJUG]* 49
Serbian Party Blames Croatia, Slovenia for Crisis *[TANJUG]* 50

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Unified Krajina Towns Deny Forming State *[TANJUG]* 50
Bosnia-Hercegovina Supports Cease-Fire Decision *[TANJUG]* 50

Montenegro

Montenegro Backs Three-Month Moratorium *[TANJUG]* 50

International

EC Delegation Arrives on 'Mediating Mission' *[TANJUG]* 51
Meets Serbian President Milosevic *[TANJUG]* 51
Markovic: Talks 'Very Constructive' *[TANJUG]* 51
Mission Sets Three Conditions *[TANJUG]* 52
Kucan Agrees to Conditions *[TANJUG]* 52
Kucan, Rupel News Conference *[Zagreb Radio]* 52

Slovene Statement on EC Talks *[TANJUG]* 53
Tudjman Sends Letter to EC *[Zagreb Radio]* 54
EC Aid Dependent on End of Crisis *[AFP]* 54
EC Cautious, Optimistic *[TANJUG]* 55
Mission Members Comment on Talks *[TANJUG]* 55
Slovenia Requests UN Security Council Meeting *[Ljubljana Radio]* 56
Conflict Prevention Center To View Problem *[TANJUG]* 56
Mock, Slovenia's Rupel Interviewed on Situation *[Vienna TV]* 56
Peterle Comments on Cease-Fire, Casualties *[Vienna TV]* 58
Markovic Informs Austrian Chancellor of Situation *[TANJUG]* 59
Envoy to Germany Urges Sanctions Against Belgrade *[Berlin ADN]* 60
Slovak Leaders Congratulate Slovenia, Croatia *[TANJUG]* 60
Bulgaria Supports 'Territorial Integrity' *[TANJUG]* 60
Slovenean Daily Criticizes U.S., W. Europe *[TANJUG]* 60

Reportage on Meeting on Warsaw Pact Dissolution

Soviets Arrive; Yanayev Comments

LD3006210191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1400 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] The Soviet delegation which is to take part in tomorrow's meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, where a protocol on its dissolution will be signed, has arrived in Prague. Members of the delegation are USSR Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev, Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, and others. Gennadiy Yanayev said in a short interview that he is optimistic about future relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He said former relations between the two countries cannot be assessed in an unequivocal way because they went through both good and bad times, but at present they are entering a new era of a completely different quality.

Three more delegations—Bulgarian, Romanian, and Hungarian—are expected to arrive early this evening. The Polish delegation, which will be led by President Lech Walesa, will arrive in Prague tomorrow. The former German Democratic Republic stopped being a member of the Warsaw Pact last October after the unification of Germany.

Havel Meets With Leaders

LD3006224191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] At Prague Castle today, President Vaclav Havel welcomed the delegations that are going to attend the last, historic session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee tomorrow. According to information provided by presidential spokesman Michael Zantovsky, Soviet Vice President Gennadiy Yanayev, head of the Soviet delegation, conveyed greetings to Vaclav Havel from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Vaclav Havel and Gennadiy Yanayev held talks about a bilateral agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and expressed conviction that the last differing views can be overcome soon and the agreement will be signed.

The talks also concerned the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia. The two representatives agreed that, thanks to the Soviet military officials and the Czechoslovak representatives, the withdrawal was peaceful and dignified. They also discussed the possibility of newly developing relations in the sphere of economic cooperation using new reforms, including the setting up of joint enterprises and the pooling of investments. The two sides expressed the political will to develop mutual relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages. The Czechoslovak president and the Soviet vice president also discussed the possible transit of Soviet troops from Germany through our territory, providing exact conditions are drawn up.

During a meeting between Vaclav Havel and Zhelyu Zhelev, president of Bulgaria, the two statesmen discussed bilateral relations, including a Czechoslovak-Bulgarian agreement which is being drafted. They agreed that there are no disputed questions regarding the agreement. They also discussed agreements of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria with the Soviet Union. They noted a common position on some disputed questions and expressed their readiness to consult with each other about their position on this issue. Vaclav Havel and Zhelyu Zhelev also discussed the situation in Yugoslavia and agreed it is necessary to tackle the problem in a peaceful way without violence, through political talks and dialogue.

During talks with Romanian President Ion Iliescu, Vaclav Havel discussed above all the relations between the two countries. They briefed each other about the progress of reforms and agreed that there are no disputed questions between Czechoslovakia and Romania. The preparation of a Czechoslovak-Romanian agreement is also progressing well. Vaclav Havel and Ion Iliescu expressed alarm about the events in Yugoslavia and agreed that in the interest of stability in the Balkans it is necessary to tackle the problem through talks. They also spoke about the process of European cooperation and security, about a network of bilateral agreements within the framework of the EC and the Helsinki process which should jointly form a new European security system.

Talks between Vaclav Havel and Jozsef Antall, premier of the Hungarian Government, concerned above all cooperation between Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland and relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They also discussed agreements with the Soviet Union and the situation in Yugoslavia which, according to their joint stand, should be solved through talks, without violence, while human rights as well as the right of the nations to self- determination and rights of the minorities are respected.

The Polish delegation led by President Lech Walesa will arrive in Prague tomorrow to attend the last historic session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Crowds of 10,000 Loot Humanitarian Aid

AU3006230591 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Ministry of Public Order Statement issued on 30 June]

[Text] On 28 June 1991, a large group of 3,000-4,000 people staged an attack in order to loot state warehouses in Lunder, where various goods and medical supplies sent as humanitarian aid by international organizations and charities were stored. The warehouses' guards tried to repulse the crowds, but their pressure was very great. Although members of the forces of public order came to their assistance from Tirana, they were unable to cope with the surge of the crowds, who entered the warehouses by force and seized and damaged the goods and medical supplies stored there.

On 29 June, the crowd multiplied and about 10,000 people, mainly from the local villages, arrived from all four directions, shouting: We will take what belongs to us. They rushed on the warehouses again. Although an appeal was made for the crowd to turn back, because the warehouses contained medical supplies, the people were not persuaded. The forces of order confronted them, but the crowds were very large. They entered the warehouse, seizing or destroying the remaining goods and medical supplies. The forces of order have so far detained 17 people found with stolen goods valued at 50,000 leks.

Rights Forum Protests Looting

AU3006142691 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Human Rights Forum protest to the government issued on 29 June]

[Text] On 28 and 29 June 1991, large crowds of peasants from the villages in the vicinity of the Gjergj Dimitrov Agricultural Enterprise raided and looted the stores of the Forum for the Protection of Human Rights and the Albanian Red Cross. These stores contained food and medicines donated by international human rights organizations and the Red Cross for destitute people and for former prisoners and victims of persecution. The Forum expresses its concern at these ugly acts and at the same time vigorously protests to the government at the extraordinary and intolerable attitude of the forces for the maintenance of order, which allowed such a raid, something beneath an Albanian's honor and dignity, to take place. The members of the Forum were able to see with their own eyes people carrying away parcels, while the forces of order looked on. It is a painful thing to see medicines and medical equipment that our hospitals do not even possess for children thrown to the ground and trampled on.

The Forum demands of the government that those responsible for this act, those who committed it, and those who allowed it, be held to account under the rule of law. The Forum stresses that, viewed in a broader context, such acts, on top of those that have taken place in other towns, aim to lead the country to anarchy, and to serve the perverted interests of forces who seek to awake nostalgia for the time of dictatorship.

President Alia Speaks at Kukes Rally

AU3006225891 Tirana ATA in English 1702 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts from a speech by President Ramiz Alia at a rally in Kukes on 27 June]

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA)—[Words indistinct] we have called all-round democratisation of the country's life, everything is in motion, everything is changing. The fact that the country's political forces in agreement between them (?managed) to give the people a broadly based government, the Country's Stability Government, is a major victory.

The most urgent thing the country is in need of is the revival of the people's optimism, the victory [passage indistinct]

The former [word indistinct] was accompanied also with many deformations and errors, that road which in the political vocabulary is called single party management or dictatorship or totalitarianism, hence the past should be overcome without dilemmas and hesitation.

The transformation we should make, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, the promotion of the democratizing processes is realised not through statements, but through hard work and concrete measures. Now all political forces existing at home, the Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Social-Democratic, Agrarian, Ecological and National Unity Parties etc., concord on this issue. Each of them has defined its goals in their programmes. It is to the benefit of Albania and its future that the political forces put all their energies to build and not destroy, to forge ahead and not be at a standstill, to strengthen national unity and not urge splits, to nourish fraternity and not the revival of revenge.

Dwelling on the situation in the countryside which is characterized by doubts and insecurity, he said that it should be righteously understood that after the organisation or reorganisation of the production in the countryside, whatever the form the cooperatives assumes, the agricultural economy will not go back to what it was 50 years ago.

Another important question is also the decision of the government on some changes in the field of wages and prices.

Through the reform of prices the countryside will realise what it has been demanding for a long time, that the prices approach the value and every one profit from his own toil.

I wish to assure our peasantry that no one will decide on its behalf and against its will. Justice and voluntarism, material interests and social solidarity are the factors that determine and strengthen the relations of the peasants with the state.

Further on, President R. Alia spoke on the indispensability of the struggle against red tape, the measures that should be adopted to bar the road to the acts of crime by further completing the existing legislation.

Recently, he continued further on, several victories have been scored in the foreign policy of our country. After normalisation of the diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, the diplomatic relations with Great Britain and European Community were established. Hence there does not exist any such problem between Albania and the other European states.

We overcame faster than envisaged the hindrances we were facing to become a full member of the CSCE. Albania's membership to this important organism was realised.

Of special importance were the visits to Albania of the foreign minister of Italy, that of FRG, and of the U.S. Secretary of State Baker. Undoubtedly, they are not only of political importance. The dialogue and (?discussion) creates possibilities also for efficient economic cooperation.

Assessing Albania's CSCE membership as a major obligation and as a guarantee for peace and stable cooperation, he said, the destabilizing factors should not be neglected. The situation in Yugoslavia is embarrassing. We are following with special interest what is happening to the Albanians there.

After the end of the Cold War in Europe the future of its inhabitants is clear. The only region whose future is not determined is Kosovo.

The people and intellectuals of Kosovo are righteously worried about the turbulent future. In this time too, when fresh political winds are blowing and when the others are winning more freedoms and rights, the Albanians in Yugoslavia continue to lose. Their rights are narrowed with each passing day. The Kosovo people were the first to begin their endeavours for more human and national freedom, they sacrificed unsparingly, whereas their life is worsening and the injustices deepening.

It is the historic moment when the question of our brothers in Yugoslavia seeks special attention. It demands commitment from all the states of Europe, which should pursue the dramatic destiny and situation of the Albanians outside the borders of the motherland with the same concern it pursues the completion of the national and human freedoms and rights in all the community of the peoples of the continent. The Paris Charter and other CSCE documents contain all the necessary legal framework to fulfill their demands.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia have well proved that they fully deserve equality with the others in the Yugoslav community state. They seek neither supremacy nor domination over the others, neither do they accept submission and discrimination. In Europe one can no more live with imperial concepts, with apartheid and colonization. There can be no democratization of international relations and integrated community of Europe with owners and enslaved, with rulers and servants. It is in the honour of the democratic opinions of the continent to support the Albanians' endeavours for equality.

The Republic of Albania has always been side by side the Kosovar brothers and has supported with determination their just cause. We have wanted and want to have good neighbouring relations with Yugoslavia, but we have neither sought nor seek these to the detriment of Kosovo's cause and of our brothers in Yugoslavia. The acknowledgement and observation of their national rights are closely linked with the stability of our relations with Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, Resident Ramiz Alia said: We are a tiny people and need unity. Therefore let Albania be above everything.

Republican Party Statement on Yugoslavia, Cams

AU3007225691 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] An appeal issued by the first Republican Party conference stresses that the Albanian Republican Party is following the events in Yugoslavia with great interest and deep pain. We are extremely worried about our Kosovar brothers, because Albanian blood has been shed in Kosovo even in peaceful times, let alone during a civil war that would allow Serbian chauvinism even greater latitude. Expressing our deep indignation at this genocide against the Albanians, we demand that the CSCE act at once with greater effectiveness, because there is not and cannot be room in a united Europe for such behavior, which recalls the persecutions of the medieval inquisition. We have trust in European diplomacy, because it responded at once on the basis of the undeniable truth that the peoples wish to live in freedom and not in a prison-state. We also ask that, as in the past, the United States will support the fair demands of the peoples of Yugoslavia who are rising against the Serbian yoke. It will be to their benefit and to the benefit of peace if this multi-ethnic state becomes a democratic confederation in which the Albanians will assume the respected place that belongs to them as the country's third largest people.

Our conference, the appeal later states, also attaches importance to the Cam problem, and considers that the Albanian and Greek Governments should reach a consensus on the solution of the problem of the return of the Cams to the lands from which they were expelled by force during World War II.

The Albanian Republican Party, through its members and supporters, will organize intensive activities in support of these just causes, which must find a solution as soon as possible in a free and democratic Europe.

Zhelev Attacked by Opposition, BSP Figures

AU2906182291 Sofia BTA in English 1704 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)—Some more gaffes on the part of the president and we will be shaken in our conviction that Zhelyu Zhelev can rely on success in the presidential elections, one of the moderates in the Union of Democratic Forces told POGLED in an interview given to it.

What the MP's [members of parliament] are concerned about is the president, judging by the statements published under in the section under the same title in the POGLED weekly. People of influence representing the parliamentary factions of the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] and the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] equally attack certain positions of President Zhelyu Zhelev.

On the pages of the weekly dated Monday, July 1, Mr. Dimitur Yonchev, a BSP leader, blames the president for having shown openly his political biases by appearing at the national conference of the UDF. Petur Staykov, a leader of the parliamentary UDF, voices a similar opinion describing the participation of the president, formerly leader of the UDF, in the conference as inappropriate.

In his attempt to reconcile the positions of the adherents of the parliamentary union and the MP's who boycotted parliament, the president placed himself in an "extremely tricky situation." Zhelyu Zhelev complicated to "a considerable degree" the attitude of the MP's who stayed in parliament towards him. He is in the same awkward situation with regard to the BSP, Mr. Staykov says. In his opinion Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev is still a strong figure in the UDF who can be nominated for the presidential elections, but some more gaffes on his part would shaken this conviction. Many believe that the leader of the Social Democrats Dr. Dertliev, is not far from the thought of running for the presidency.

Mr. Yonchev attacks the president's position that parliament must dissolve itself on July 17 no matter whether the constitution is passed or not, and that local elections are not absolutely necessary. This means strengthening the presidential institution, and Bulgaria is a parliamentary republic, Mr. Yonchev reminds. At a news conference yesterday ex-prime minister Andrey Lukanov, who is said to be a possible presidential candidate, made charges against the "country's most responsible official."

The presidential powers have been heatedly debated in parliament when discussing the draft constitution. It was decided that Bulgaria will be a parliamentary republic, but the president will be elected directly by the people.

Zhelev Address at SDS Conference Reported

AU2806155891 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 24 June 91 p 1

["President Zhelev's Address Given at SDS National Conference"; place and date not given]

[Text] Esteemed friends and colleagues:

Regardless of how things develop, we are approaching elections in the near future, in a matter of days and weeks.

The elections are much closer than we imagine and the amount of time we have for preparation is less than it appears.

In any event, on 17 July the Grand National Assembly must dissolve itself and the elections must be fixed for the beginning of September. I repeat that the adoption of the constitution is not an absolute condition for the dissolution of the legislature.

With or without the constitution, the legislature must dissolve itself on 17 July.

However, we must win the elections because everything important in political life over the next few years rests on this. The image of the new National Assembly and its possibilities depend on this, whether it will be in a position to produce an independent government of the opposition that will consistently and energetically commit itself to implementing political and economic reforms.

Whether the attitude of Europe and the world to Bulgaria will be changed conclusively and irreversibly, which in practice means a total break with the previous communist regime; whether we have the total faith and striving of the outside world to help Bulgaria in every respect and by every means; whether Bulgaria will no longer be apart from the three central European countries—Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia—all this depends on the new elections.

In my opinion, three things are necessary for us to win these elections: first of all, the unity of a united democratic opposition which presupposes first of all the unity of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS]. Let this be a unity of the variety and diversity within the SDS. We must not be afraid of the variety and diversity of our organizational structures and ideological platforms. If this did not exist it would be worth our while to create this diversity because this is where our chance of victory lies. The SDS must be like a wide, open fan or a funnel that sucks in new voters. Only thus can it win and it must do so. The important thing is that this diversity is united by the great aim, namely, of winning the elections at all costs, and this aim should find its material expression in the united Blue Party list.

If there is sufficient good will and desire, in the presence of such existing diversity, in the face of the variety and

contradictions that have arisen, such a formula of unity can always be found. No one can convince me that there is no SDS formula for unity now.

The second condition is that the SDS not use negative propaganda. There is no precedent in history when elections have been won with negative slogans. The electoral campaign propaganda must be such that it tells every voter in exactly the same way what our proposals are, how we intend to achieve them, what guarantees we give that we will fulfill our promises to the electorate, and how and why we are superior to our opponents in the preelection struggle.

As for the third condition, in my view this is the conduct of the election campaign. Bulgarians by nature are mild-tempered people who want security for their families, institutional stability, legality, and law and order. This national psychology must never be forgotten. Anybody wanting to win the elections must always bear this in mind. That is why the conduct of the election campaign, including the canvassing, propaganda, contacts, talks, and rallies, will be a real factor that will have a definite bearing on the election results.

Finally, we must not forget that we are only the opposition. As such, we also participate in one form or another, to a lesser or greater extent, at all levels, in the government—from the provisional administrations right up to the Presidency. That puts us under an obligation to tell the Bulgarian people in those places where we have participated or are participating, what we have done, what we have not been able to do and why, what has hindered us, and who, in our opinion, must be replaced.

A final word, gentlemen: Do not forget the main aim of our political struggle. It is the elimination of communism, not the struggle between different sections of the opposition.

Petkov Agrarian Deputies To Boycott Parliament

AU3006182791 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)—The parliamentary group of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party will walk out of the Grand National Assembly, Mr. Milan Drenchev, secretary of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians, told journalists today. He gave the reasons for his party's decision stating as follows: "Parliament can do nothing more. We do not blame only the Communists for it (meaning the MP's [members of parliament] of the Bulgarian Socialist Party), because we do not approve the boycott declared by Group-39 of the Union of Democratic Forces either. We stayed in parliament because we thought that a democratic constitution and democratic laws ought to be passed. But parliamentary work got disrupted and our further staying in parliament is pointless."

Mr. Drenchev underlined the disappointment of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians with the constitutional clause passed by parliament that contains statutory rules limiting the time within which actions can be brought for committed crimes and with the inefficient application of the land act, stressing that their disappointment had contributed much to the adoption of the decision.

Having in mind that about 70 MP's of the Union of Democratic Forces and of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms walked out of parliament, the boycott of the MP's of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party will certainly make the passing of the constitution even more problematic.

BSDP Leaders Meet; Rift Within SDS Persists

AU3006230991 Sofia BTA in English 1658 GMT 30 Jun 91

["UDF Unity Jeopardized"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)—Today the National Committee of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BSDP] decided not to abide by the resolutions passed at the Third National Conference of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) [SDS]. The most influential UDF party decided to start getting ready for participation in the elections with a coalition or a separate list. The BSDP will shortly come out with its own election platform.

The decision of the BSDP and the similar stands taken by the Green Party and the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party on the matter jeopardize the unity of the UDF, the National Conference of which last Sunday decided that the union would run in the elections with a single list and would grow into a national movement of parties, organizations and individuals. According to the Social Democrats the UDF-National Movement is neither equivalent, nor successor of the coalition UDF, therefore the BSDP would not join it.

In a televised interview broadcast yesterday UDF leader Filip Dimitrov did not rule out the possibility of UDF's restructuring itself. Some of its formations may unite, he said. According to him it is possible to form a "Blue" Party (referring to the colour of the UDF). That is what frightened the Social Democrats. In the view of their National Committee the UDF conference made a decisive step to put an end to the coalition and turn the union into a "Blue Party."

The Social Democrats are ready to cooperate with other parties and participate in the elections on a single list with grass-root nominations, on the basis of the proportional representation system, if an agreement is reached on a common election platform and if the constitutions of the individual parties are taken into consideration. BSDP Leader Petur Dertliev mentioned as BSDP's possible allies the Nikola Petkov Agrarians, the Green Party, Ecoglasnost, the Federation of Democracy Clubs, the Club of Repressed and a little known provincial party of lesser influence—the Democratic Party in Plovdiv.

Today at the almost six-hour-long session of the BSDP National Committee there were a lot of statements expressing the opinion that the Social Democrats should run in the new elections with a separate list. There was also some talk of BSDP's leaving the UDF. "We will not leave the UDF, we are its founders," BSDP leader Dertliev said and this was the opinion that prevailed.

"It would be even immoral to run in the elections on the same list with those who hurled abuse at us," Dr. Dertliev said referring to the members of the UDF who back up the decision of the National Conference of the UDF on turning it into a national movement of parties, organizations and individuals. "The UDF-National Movement is an organization of right-wingers, and the Bulgarian people would have to choose between rightism and the moderation of the political centre," Dr. Dertliev stated. In his opinion at the moment a new panorama of parties is taking shape in Bulgaria—first several large tendencies will emerge which will be succeeded by parties with considerable electorate of their own.

Dr. Dertliev, as well as other influential people in the BSDP, made the proviso that the actual correlation of forces in the UDF in particular and in Bulgaria's political life in general will become evident after the election bill is passed.

The leader of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians, Mr. Milan Drenchev, told BTA the same after at today's session of the Supreme Leadership of the Nikola Petkov Agrarian Party it was decided that its MP's should walk out of parliament. He mentioned that UDF-Centre (formed by the Nikola Petkov Agrarians and the Social Democrats) might take part in the elections with a single list under certain conditions which he did not specify. The Nikola Petkov Agrarians are for updating the election agreement UDF members signed last year.

The National Council of the Green Party which held its session yesterday [29 June] insists on signing a new UDF election agreement. The Greens want a ba!lot-paper with three lists, which would correspond to the three ideological platforms in the UDF—UDF-Centre, UDF-Liberal Bloc and UDF-National Movement.

Start-Up at Kozloduy Sixth Reactor Continues

AU0107081991 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Our reporter Veselin Angelov reports from the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant: The start-up operations related to activating the sixth 1,000-megawatt reactor of the nuclear plant continue. The reactor's capacity has been increased to 12 percent—this is the most important stage before the full activation. The equipment and the accident control system are being checked according to a special program. The capacity will continue to increase. The process is being closely monitored, and if everything is normal the reactor will be connected to the country's power supply system.

Ministers Adopt Resolution on Privatization

AU0107074991 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA)—At an extraordinary meeting late last night [30 June] the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the demonopolization and decentralization of some 20 large industrial companies. Five or six special production companies will also be demonopolized.

This resolution will regulate the transformation of state property until the passage of the Privatization Act, thus filling in the gaps in the Trade Act, which comes into force today.

The government also decided to set up a Demonopolization Commission with the Council of Ministers. It will start working today and within ten to twenty days it will determine the technology and procedure of decentralization of major enterprises like Balkancar, Elprom, Radomir Metal, Incoms-Sofia, Neftochim (Burgas), Polychim (Devnya) etc. "The difficulties in decentralization stem from the need to change the partnership model without destroying what has already been achieved," the minister of industry, trade and services, Mr. Ivan Pushkarov, said after the meeting. "Most probably we will come across resistance but this is the first step of the second stage of the reform," he pointed out.

Privatization 'Completed Before It Started'

AU3006230791 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 30 (BTA)—In actual fact privatization in Bulgaria was completed before it started. Most of the shops and services outlets owned by the Sofia City Council were leased at dirty cheap prices at the time of Andrey Lukanov's two successive cabinets, Mr. Vladimir Petrov, chief of the Privatization Department at the Sofia City Council, told the "24 CHASA" paper.

The dates of the auctions by which the so-called small privatization is to be launched will become known in a week. But as most of the 670 public catering establishments have already been hastily leased, only 20 or 30 will be put to auction.

Privatization was buried in 1989 with the passage of Decree No. 56 which is still operative although some of its paragraphs have been revoked. Under the terms of the decree everything was to be leased out almost overnight, Mr. Petrov said. Privatization was decided beforehand also by a decree issued by Socialist ex-Prime Minister Lukanov that envisaged leasing by auction giving special preference to employees working at the enterprise to be leased. Almost all shops of Bulgarplod—a monopoly company dealing in fruit and vegetables, were leased by auction for a term of 10, 30 or 50 years. The lease is so cheap that it can be paid off from the receipts of several weeks or a month and then proceed with just making profit.

Selling shops under the decree of the government issued later on is now unacceptable, because Sofia will get

crowded with boutiques. In Poland the problem has been settled by selling the business along with the premises.

Another major problem of Bulgarian privatization is whether to begin with restitution or not. For the time being neither the Bulgarian Parliament nor the government have a clear concept as to what should come first—privatization or restitution.

President Zhelev Supports Yugoslavia's Unity

AU2806142891 Sofia BTA in English 1354 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA)—According to President Zhelyu Zhelev, Bulgaria is for Yugoslavia's unity, the spokesman for the president told the press today. President Zhelev has pointed out repeatedly that Bulgaria has no intention of taking advantage of Yugoslavia's problems. In the explosion-prone Balkan region such conflicts may easily cross the borders and spread in the neighbouring countries. The president of Bulgaria believes that the national problems in Yugoslavia are the result of the democratization process there.

On Wednesday the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a special declaration, pointing out that Bulgaria is for Yugoslavia's unity and for the settlement of the conflicts between the Yugoslav peoples by peaceful and democratic means.

Presidents Zhelev, Havel Meet in Prague

AU3006180391 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Prague, June 30 (BTA special correspondent)—This was a meeting of two friends, the spokesman for the Bulgarian president said commenting on today's meeting Bulgaria's President Zhelyu Zhelev had with the president of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vaclav Havel.

The discussion focussed on the situation in Yugoslavia, the forthcoming conclusion of treaties with the USSR and the relations between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

It was established that the work on the Bulgarian-Czechoslovakian Treaty is going on well. As to the treaties to be signed with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary share the same stand. The treaties with the USSR should not include any military clauses. Mr. Havel reminded that as early as last year his country signed a declaration with the USSR on not renewing their old treaty. The spokesman for the Bulgarian president pointed out that as it is well known, Bulgaria also is going to sign such a declaration.

According to Mr. Vaclav Havel there has been a certain positive change in the Soviet position after it became known that all other countries share identical views on future bilateral relations.

Commenting on the situation in Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian president confirmed the stand expressed in the declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He pointed out that Bulgaria understands smaller peoples' aspiration for more democracy and independence, but this end should be achieved by peaceful means.

The two presidents condemned the Army's interference and the use of force in Yugoslavia saying such means are inadmissible. The positions of the two presidents on Yugoslavia's integrity are identical. It was underlined at the meeting that the Helsinki process is one of the factors that can help settle the situation in Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian head of state confirmed his invitation to Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel to visit Bulgaria extended during Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev's visit to Prague in February. "I have a moral duty to the Balkan countries," Mr. Havel said, adding that he gladly accepts the invitation.

Later tonight President Zhelev will meet Romania's leader of state Ion Iliescu.

President Havel Interviewed on Yugoslavia

LD3006213491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1215 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Interview with President Vaclav Havel by Jiri Vejvoda on 29 June; place not given: "Conversations at Lany"—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Vejvoda] The most important international event this week is naturally the crisis in Yugoslavia. It was to be expected and now it has blown up. You have already made a statement, as has your spokesman, but now I would be interested in your latest analysis. What could or what will this mean for our region?

[Havel] This is a very serious and complicated matter which has many different aspects and it must be viewed in a balanced way. Croatia and Slovenia held referendums, or so-called plebiscites, in which the people of those republics simply voted for their independence. The representative bodies, parliaments and governments, in fact only carry out the will of the people.

The reasons why they voted for independence are many. [passage omitted] The developments leading up to independence or a degree of autonomy to give some sort of constitutional expression to the specific features of the different republics must be understood. They must be accepted. This is legitimate, it is the embodiment of the right of nations to self-determination—that is one side of the coin. The other side of the coin is that under international law, a state only exists if it is recognized by someone as a state. It is Yugoslavia that the whole international community recognizes as an entity in international law. If the international community does not want to somehow unrecognize it overnight and recognize the new republics, which are making themselves independent, it is not simply through dislike of change, mere conservatism, or even a lack of understanding for the aspirations of the nations of Yugoslavia for their own national identity. There are countless practical reasons for it. International legal recognition is not just a matter of making a declaration; it is a matter underpinned by thousands upon thousands of agreements and obligations. [passage omitted]

So there are these two sides of the coin, and if a republic or part of a state decides on such a radical option, then it must also undergo a very complicated negotiation process with the central authorities and the other republics and in the international arena too, whereupon a fairly long process will begin in which the declared or intended independence can turn into some sort of political reality. If that calm and factual manner of resolving the problem is not adopted, then these sort of tragic consequences can ensue.

It is terrible to think that the federal Yugoslav Army is actually taking individual republics of Yugoslavia by storm. Slovenia is, in fact, a country under siege, besieged by what is to a certain extent its own army. [passage omitted]

This is an immensely dangerous business, not only because blood is being shed, but because it is destabilizing the whole Balkan region and the whole European situation. It is causing problems for the integration processes in Europe, and it inevitably undermines confidence in the whole post-communist region because the developed stable Western democracies are rightly asking: If this happens in Yugoslavia today, where is it going to happen next—Romania, Hungary, Bessarabia, Moldavia, possibly Czechoslovakia? So the very thing these countries are striving so hard to attain—the confidence of the West and massive economic aid in getting our economies back on their feet—is being placed in jeopardy, not only in the case of unfortunate Yugoslavia, but in that of many other countries too. The glimmer of hope is the Helsinki process. Only last week it agreed on a mechanism for dealing with such a crisis within the Helsinki process, and there is probably going to be a meeting on this in Prague on Wednesday [3 July]. Perhaps this is one of the ways of helping to effect an end to the hostilities, and getting the talks under way again through international pressure and in the interests of saving human lives.

Slovenia is a country very close to our hearts. After all, for a long time we were a part of the same state under the Austro-Hungarians. Slovene is one of the Slavonic languages which Czechs and Slovaks are the most likely to understand because it is very close to ours. It is a cultured and advanced country. Naturally, our sympathies are with Slovenia, but at the same time we understand quite clearly that it is impossible to rescind unilaterally in such an unofficial manner the international legal subjectivity of a state that has existed for decades, because this undermines the whole system of international law, confidence, undertakings, and relations. In short, that is not the way to do it.

I would not presume to judge who is in the wrong here, and I do not want to lay all the blame on the Slovenes for making that referendum decision—that would naturally be absurd—nor on the Slovene Government or parliament. Neither do I want to lay all the blame on the federal leadership, even though I am not sure who ordered the federal army to occupy Slovenia, and the whys and wherefores of that decision. In our country such a thing would not be possible because it is against the law. The army's role is to protect the country from an external threat and not to maintain order within or to protect the internal constitutional system. The situation is very sad and serious, and I am not at all surprised that many different international meetings currently under way such as the EC summit in Luxembourg are amending their agenda to discuss Yugoslavia. This is understandable and it is appropriate.

[Vejvoda] Mr. President, you referred to the planned meeting of CSCE envoys that is due to take place on Wednesday in Prague. Even if that does not happen, your word carries weight in Europe, as does our foreign

policy, I believe. Are you already formulating a clear standpoint or view on how the situation in Yugoslavia should develop?

[Havel] For the time being, I cannot do anything other than appeal to all sides to see sense, stop the fighting immediately, and sit down at the negotiating table again, and I vest all of my authority in this appeal. That, however, is not enough. I would need to have some sort of concrete concept, and I believe that perhaps the international community, either under the Helsinki process or on the individual initiative of a politician, will work out some concrete plan for dealing with the situation. I will try to think about this together with my colleagues, and the international community should or could help by not merely appealing for good sense but by proposing some plan, some solution.

[Vejvoda] While tanks are on move on the territory of Yugoslavia, we gave a sigh of relief last week because the last Soviet tanks—or, to be more precise, the last Soviet military representatives—left our country. You reacted to this fact in your order to the army, but it is certainly a historical event that calls for a more comprehensive and perhaps more intimate analysis.

[Havel] The fact that something nobody hoped for two years ago has happened—that the troops which stayed here on the basis of an agreement on a temporary stay and about which everybody knew that they had intended to stay here for ever really, left our country—is an important and joyful fact for all of us. Perhaps, I should use this opportunity to thank all of those who contributed through the great daily diligence to making the peaceful withdrawal of troops happen within the deadline. I would like to thank General Vorobyev for his cooperation. Michael Kocab for his immensively intensive work as the head of the parliamentary commission for the control and overseeing of troops' withdrawal.

Now we are the country which is not occupied anymore, which is also formally totally independent and sovereign. It has to rely above all on itself now as far as its security is concerned. Nevertheless, I would like to put this important moment in a wider context. By coincidence, the same week when the last Soviet soldier left Czechoslovakia, CEMA was also dissolved, and tomorrow there is going to be the last historical session of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee on the highest level which will end the work of the Warsaw Pact. Czechoslovakia played a very strong role in all issues, such as the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the dissolution of CEMA. It seems that at a time when everyone complains about everything and everyone is disappointed that not everything goes as it should and that many problems are emerging, it will do no harm to point out that we have really achieved a few little things, a few successes. These successes extend far beyond the interests of our country alone. They really are a step toward a totally new peace order in Europe and a new world situation as it is, in fact, the step toward breaking the bipolar division of the world to the spheres of interests opposing each other and—the division of Europe was the point of friction in the form of the two pacts opposing each other from each side of the Iron Curtain.

The era of our position as satellites, the era which lasted 40 years and concerned not only us but also Poland and Hungary and other countries of central and eastern Europe, is simply ending. The era of the Soviet hegemonic, imperial policy and the totally new era begins during which these countries must cooperate on the principle of totally equal rights as countries jointly striving to become a part of the united democratic Europe.

These three things can be unequivocally described as an important step toward a new European set-up and at the time as an important success of Czechoslovak policy.

Now it is confirmed how far-sighted it was that we did not wish to withdraw unilaterally from the Warsaw Pact as some radicals recommended, and that instead we wanted to stay within it and through a peaceful and matter-of-fact way and talks work toward disbanding the Warsaw Pact—the outdated institution and child of the cold war—as the whole.

I repeat once more, for the third time, that at a time when everybody is complaining about the government, parliament, the president, and so on, it will do no harm to say that we have scored a certain success. [passage omitted]

[Vejvoda] Not long ago, speaking in these "Conversations," your attitude was a bit negative regarding the possibility of Soviet troops' transit through our country from Germany to their homeland. Is there any more specific view in Czechoslovakia now on this issue?

[Havel] Yes, the situation has changed somewhat. For instance, Poland has almost concluded its agreement about the transit of Soviet troops from Germany back to the Soviet Union. We were, of course, somewhat reserved on this issue as the troops which occupied our country were not withdrawn yet and already some other troops were supposed to pass through our country. It was provoking fears and uncertainty then. Today, their transit via Czechoslovakia seems possible, providing that exact conditions are drawn up—how many trains will pass daily and which route they will take, whether they will stop here and if so where? The troops' movement is being paid for by the Republic of Germany and this means it is not going to be some kind of charity on our side as the transit will be well paid for in Western currency. This is a fact. Moreover, and this is important, it is in the interest of all of us, it is in the interest of the entire Europe that the Soviet troops leave—those 50,000 people still in Poland and those about 350,000 who are in the former GDR.

[Vejvoda] In fact, I have yet another question on this subject, Mr. President. I think it was this week that the Soviet military command announced that the withdrawal of their troops from the territory of the present

Germany could be slowed down because of various difficulties, such as a lack of apartments for Soviet soldiers returning to the USSR.

[Havel] I do not understand this way of reasoning at all. I have three reasons for it. First, during various talks I had with German politicians they complained that German companies wanted to build accomodation for those officers, they wanted to pay other, non-German, companies for the accomodation, but they faced some kind of barriers on the Soviet side.

Second, Czechoslovakia is capable of building accomodation for those officers or soldiers. There is money available to pay for it as it is being paid for by the Bundesrepublic. We are here and offer our help, the Germans are here and offer their help.

My third remark on this subject is how surprised I was when I heard yesterday that at the Supreme Soviet, General Yazov, Soviet minister of national defense, demanded an increase in the number of Soviet troops. Where are they going to live? He asks for more soldiers but at the same time they say that they do not have enough accomodation for those soldiers already in the army. Their soldiers in Poland and Germany total more than 400,000 soldiers. Why, then, do they need to increase their numbers at home? If they say they do not have accomodation for those 400,000, where are they going to find accomodation for those additional soldiers if their numbers are increased? I simply do not understand it. This is not a consistent approach at all. Who knows what is hidden behind it. [passage omitted]

[Vejvoda] At the beginning of two summer months of vacation it would be a failure on my part not to try to get you to tell us how you are going to spend this year's vacation.

[Havel] Perhaps I should say a few words about my plans not only for my vacation but for the two months in front of us. We are going to have a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which I have already mentioned, and I am going to chair it as Czechoslovakia is the country in the chair, the last chair country of the Warsaw Pact. There is again a certain symbol in the fact that the country which was attacked by the Warsaw Pact and occupied by it is now chairing its last self-dissolving session. Personally, it is a very unusual and almost a dreamlike and fairy-story feeling for me that I, who could be arrested by any sergeant on the street just a few years ago and he could put me in a cell for 24 hours and do whatever he wanted to do with me, that I who was a citizen of the lowest category, am the one to chair [Havel laughs] the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact now. It is a very strange feeling. On this occasion I am, of course, going to have bilateral talks with heads of the delegations of the member-states.

Soon after that Mexican President Salinas and Italian President Cossiga are to visit us. I am going to have a rather busy agenda for the next two weeks.

In mid-July I am going to begin a month's vacation. I am going to spend a part of it in our republic and a part of it somewhere else by the sea—but not so far away as the Bermudas. I want to work on something, but it is premature to say what it is. My vacation is to end in mid-August and I will return to work and from mid-August I will continue to rule. Nevertheless, I propose for the purpose of these "Conversations" to follow the example of students who are ending their school year now and will start school again in September—we should do it similarly. I do not think it will cause any damage if radio listeners have a break from me and my mumbling voice.

Perhaps I could end it now by paraphrasing a slogan which I sometimes hear on Slovak squares, and say: That is enough of Havel for the time being.

Havel, Others Discuss Yugoslavia, Kromeriz Talks

LD3006210391

[Editorial Report] Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech at 1051 GMT on 30 June broadcasts its regular 65-minute "Review of the Week" live discussion program. Guests include President Vaclav Havel, Paris-based political scientist Jacques Rupnik, Slovak Deputy Premier Martin Porubjak, and five academics.

The program begins with a discussion on the situation in Yugoslavia. Havel says the situation is serious and gives cause for concern and goes on to recall the background to it. It could lead to the first armed conflict in Europe since World War II, he says, adding that his view since his statement on Friday, 28 June, has not changed: The army should not be used to resolve internal conflicts. The other speakers go on to give their views.

The next topic is the latest round of talks two weeks ago in Kromeriz on drawing up the constitutions. Havel recalls the previous talks and the progress made at the Kromeriz round, noting that there is still some discussion among some parties about some aspects of power-sharing, the form the state should take, and associated issues. The guests discuss the philosophical principles of a federation versus a confederation, a unitary state and their implications, with Havel reiterating the view that most of the people do not want the state to split.

The discussion moves on to discuss different types of electoral system and their pros and cons, with reference to the way they operate in other countries—Germany, Britain, and France, pointing out that Czechoslovakia is having to relearn democracy.

In conclusion, asked whether he is optimistic about the future of the constitutional process and the state, Havel says he is neither an optimist nor a pessimist because he does not know how things will turn out, but he hopes everything will turn out well and intends to do everything to ensure that this happens.

Havel Offers Assistance to Yugoslavia

LD2806190391 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said today that "Czechoslovakia is prepared to help prevent bloodshed in Yugoslavia and contribute towards the developments there taking a peaceful legal course".

Reacting to what he described as a dangerous and complicated situation in Yugoslavia in an interview for CTK, Havel added that Czechoslovakia is likely to have a chance to be active in this respect within the framework of the Helsinki process. He said he considered it inadmissible that an army expected to defend the state against an external enemy should be used to ensure internal integrity.

He said he respects the ambitions of some nations in Yugoslavia for independence or a free union with the others but at the same time realises that the international community today acknowledges Yugoslavia as a subject to international law and this attitude can hardly be expected to change overnight.

Havel said it is necessary to seek reasonable, meaningful compromises that would suit all sides, and added that the crisis in Yugoslavia threatens stability in Europe, in particular in the Balkans, and may hinder all integration processes Europe is facing.

Calfa on 'Tragic Dimensions' of SFRY Situation

LD2806221591 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Slovak 1750 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Marian Calfa by unidentified correspondent in Kosariska; date not given: "Ten Minutes With the Prime Minister" —live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] I must mention the situation that has been created by the independence—or a declaration of independence—in Slovenia and Croatia. The efforts to achieve self-determination according to international law are growing stronger also in Slovakia. What is your view of this situation?

[Calfa] Regarding Slovenia and Croatia, it is of course an extraordinarily complicated thing. Only one thing is clear in this context: Both the Slovenes and Croats decided through a referendum, through a plebiscite, to take a certain path toward achieving their statehood. It was not a decision taken by their representatives; the decision of the representatives of those bodies simply conmplied with the decision taken by the nations living in those republics. I must say that my feeling is that not all the possibilities—above all, the possibilities of talks about a peaceful course of action—about a peaceful understanding of the common statehood have been fully exhausted. It has reached tragic dimensions. We are receiving reports now about blood flowing and people dying there. This should remind us not to solve our problems in a ,like manner. If we want to organize Czechoslovakia in a new way, then my view is that we must continue to do so until we reach a real agreement on all issues.

[Correspondent] Jan Carnogursky, prime minister of the government of the Slovak Republic, sent a telegram of congratulations to the two governments on the occasion of establishing their sovereignty and independence.

[Calfa] My personal view is that this is all right. We understand the course of action taken by those two republics as one that respects the people's will expressed through a referendum, through a plebiscite. Nevertheless, the international community perceives Yugoslavia as one entity and it made it clear enough—not only individual states but the international communities, European Communities and others. Therefore, there will be a need to deal with this issue somehow. I understand the telegram, the announcement sent by Mr Carnogursky, prime minister of the Slovak Government, is an expression of certain solidarity with the nations, with the people against whom the military power has been used with extraordinary brutality. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Yugoslav Crisis

LD2806194191 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said today the crisis in Yugoslavia is not an affair of individual republics but of all European states and nations.

In an interview for CTK, Dienstbier noted that nationalist conflicts in central and eastern Europe were the immediate cause of the outbreak of two world wars in this century. He said the international community can only attempt to explain both to the Government of Yugoslavia and to the two republics which declared independence that a peaceful settlement is the only way of solving the present crisis.

Dienstbier said Czechoslovakia cannot interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries, adding that the present crisis is Yugoslavia's internal affair, but it threatens other European countries and also the process of rapprochement that has taken place in Europe in recent years.

Dienstbier said there was no sense in convening a Czechoslovak cabinet meeting to discuss the Yugoslav crisis, and added that the Foreign Ministry had asked Czechoslovak citizens to limit travel to Yugoslavia until the crisis is settled.

Discusses European Security

LD2806220291 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 28 June 91

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said today that security in

Europe must be built on the existing institutions such as NATO, the EC, the Western European Union, the Council of Europe and the newly established institution of 35 countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

In an interview for CTK, Dienstbier said that if developments in Europe continue to take a positive course, pan-European security structures with a trans-Atlantic dimension will be created. The significance of military aspects will decline, while the importance of environmental and economic cooperation will grow, he said.

Referring to the planned abolition of the Warsaw Pact at a meeting in Prague on July 1, Dienstbier said that the member states' governments must agree on its dissolution and their decision must be ratified by the parliaments. He said it was unlikely that any country would refuse to ratify the decision.

Dienstbier said the Warsaw Pact was designed to ensure the permanent existence of the Stalinist system in central and Eastern Europe and to create a buffer zone between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. The Warsaw Pact was misused against Czechoslovakia in 1968 though the invasion of Czechoslovakia ran counter to the letter of the Pact.

Dienstbier Discusses Crisis With SFRY Envoy

LD2806155191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier discussed the Yugoslav crisis with Yugoslav Ambassador Stanislav Stojanovic in Prague today. Jiri Dienstbier said the situation in Yugoslavia is complicated, and so far nobody has proposed ways to resolve the problem.

Shortly after his talks with the Yugoslav ambassador, Jiri Dienstbier also discussed whether the Yugoslav Army was no longer under the control of the Federal Government or was it acting according to the government's intentions. He said that perhaps nobody is able to confirm this fully, but that according to what the ambassador said, the Army had received an order from the Federal Government to secure the country's border and also to prevent the building of a customs post between Slovenia and Croatia. Nevertheless, the situation remains confusing.

Answering a question about what Czechoslovakia will do if the governments of Croatia and Slovenia ask it to help or intervene, Jiri Dienstbier said Czechoslovakia could not intervene in any way, least of all militarily, in the internal affairs of foreign countries. He noted that the present situation is Yugoslavia's internal affair, but it also endangers other European countries, as well as the process of rapprochement in Europe during the last few years.

Parties Urge Recognition of Slovenia, Croatia

LD2806140491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The Association of Political Parties, Movements, and Associations in Czechoslovakia issued a statement today calling on the federal government to recognize both of the newly created republics in Yugoslavia. The statement further expresses support for Slovenia and Croatia in their attempts to achieve national sovereignty on the basis of a democratic referendum. The association further calls on the federal government to join Austria's efforts to resolve the situation in Yugoslavia through institutions of the Helsinki process. The statement appeals to the Yugoslav federal government to immediately halt military operations.

Slovak Parliament Calls For Negotiations

LD2806190291 Prague CTK in English 1619 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bratislava June 28 (CTK)—"We call on the fraternal nations of Yugoslavia, federal officials and all republics and their armed forces immediately to halt the use of force and to meet as soon as possible at the negotiating table in the spirit of the European traditions of humanism and mutual tolerance".

This statement was provided today to CTK by the Presidium of the Slovak National Council (parliament).

"The events of the last few hours in Slovenia and Croatia have profoundly unsettled us. We express our disapproval of the use of violence in conflicts between nations. It deeply pains us that at this moment the blood of innocent people is flowing in Yugoslavia."

Slovak Volunteers Leave To Help Slovenians

LD2806185991 Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bratislava June 28 (CTK)—A group of ten volunteers, members of the Slovak National Liberal Party, left here for the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana today, CTK learnt from the party's executive secretary Pavel Weiss.

Weiss said the group would help defend Slovenia in case of a direct aggression by the Yugoslav Army. He added that another group of volunteers was ready to leave for Slovenia if the need arises.

The National Liberals are a small party registered since March 1990.

Reportage on Reaction to SFRY Crisis

Antall Urges Peaceful Solution

LD2806232591 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Part of interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by Gyorgy Onody and Jozsef Szabo; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Antall] I believe there are basic principles that must be applied in the case of every country. We are obligated to do this by the Helsinki Agreement, the Paris Charter, and indeed, the UN charter. This includes the right of the people, the nations, for self-determination. It includes respect for human rights, for national minorities' rights. This is one thing that must be pointed out.

Moreover, it is necessary to attempt to settle every conflict by peaceful means, without unilateral measures. Thus, we believe that what is important for Croatia, Slovenia, and all of Yugoslavia's republics, is that they should find a solution by peaceful means, and we consider it absolutely necessary that in Yugoslavia, the democratization process should extend to the entire territory of Yugoslavia, and that the individual republics should sort out, within Yugoslavia, their relationship with one another. If they decide that these republics, as sovereign republics, jointly constitute the State of Yugoslavs [Jugoszlavek Allama], we shall consider this to be a very good solution.

Hungary does not, by any means, have an interest in the Magyars living on Yugoslavia's territory, in the half-million-strong Magyardom in Vojvodina, in the several tens of thousands strong Magyardom in Croatia, in the 10,000 Magyars in Slovenia, or in getting entangled in the Serbian and Croatian conflict. What we consider important is that they should live in a constitutional state framework with a democratic foundation and that it should be possible to guarantee their rights.

The world, and Europe, cannot allow a destabilization process to take place in this region of Europe, in this very critical region, or the events here to progress toward civil war. For this reason, I believe that the leading statesmen of the Yugoslav republics and the current Federal Government will do their utmost and that the Yugoslav Army will recognize how far the jurisdiction and competence of the Army extends in a constitutional state. As a consequence, my opinion is that Europe and North America must watch with special care the events in Yugoslavia and that they must clearly state their positions to all of the republics; they must also clearly express their opinion to the leaders of the Federal government and the Yugoslav Army and must, in the future, take into consideration the international treaties and agreements that Yugoslavia also signed.

I trust that this conflict, although it has swept certain republics and regions of Yugoslavia almost to the brink of civil war, will be resolved, and all assistance must be given by the European organizations, by the individual governments of the European countries and international organizations, to facilitate this.

I am optimistic that, in the end, the democratization process will be completed in all of Yugoslavia, that the form can be found in which the right to self-determination of Yugoslavia's nations will be asserted, and that, within this, the establishment of cooperation on new bases will be asserted.

Nothing would be worse than a situation in which, in Yugoslavia's territory, or in one or another of its republics, conservative, extreme nationalist forces that are contrary to the European democratization process—if you like, political forces committed to communist political dictatorship—were to remain in power, or if they were to gain ground, and thereby facilitate the destabilization of the entire region.

Events Called 'Internal Affair'

LD2906170691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Tanks were on parade in neighboring Yugoslavia yesterday, and bombs exploded here and there. At the same time, in Godollo, a public debate took place between Gyula Horn, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, and Tamas Katona, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry. Peter Obesovszki now reports:

[Obesovszki] When Tamas Katona and Gyula Horn arrived in Godollo, the official Hungarian stance on the Yugoslav crisis was not yet known. Therefore, the majority of the questions were related to this issue. Gyula Horn, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, did not dispute the Slovene and Croatian endeavors for independence but disagreed with their method of implementation.

[Begin Horn recording] I agree with all the countries that have taken a position on this affair, in that they do not recognize the independence and sovereignty of either Slovenia or Croatia. Let us think for a moment. They would confront the other republics in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, this would redesign the map of Europe. This harrassed continent needs this like a hole in the head. In fact, this would initiate moves in various other European countries that would have catastrophic consequences. Everybody knows that separatist movements and actions are very powerful in Slovakia; within the Soviet Union, the issue of secession is a very lively one. Great forces are in motion.

In my view, we Hungarians must not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Our behavior must be determined by the position taken by the community of nations, first and foremost, the United Nations. It is the stance of the latter to which they should adhere. [end recording]

[Obesovszki] Tamas Katona, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, tried to explain the Hungarian Government's cautiousness. He mentioned the so-called Kalashnikov affair.

[Begin Katona recording] The period of nation-states is likely to be on its way out, and this is not yet felt in many parts of eastern Europe. It is already being practiced in the western part. I think it is high time for us to get used to this new situation too. I think that Hungary need not and must not take a position.

A country that has already made a mistake once, even if motivated by the best intentions, should now be twice as cautious and should not repeat a mistake it has already committed—something that was committed, not only by us, but by a large number of countries in this region; this mistake was also committed by a NATO country, but our act became an incident [reference to former controversial arms sales].

These two declarations of independence do not rule out the creation of a confederation—perhaps the creation of an assymetric confederation—a return to the old Yugoslavia, to the 1919 to 1921 Serbian-Croatian-Slovene Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

This is an internal Yugoslav affair; they must struggle for and suffer for the solution. One can only wish that this solution will be a peaceful one. [end recording]

Croatian Leader on Events

LD3006134891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Text] Hungary, and Hungarian public opinion, is watching with concern what is happening with the Magyar nationality in Yugoslavia. The same is true of the members of nationalities in Hungary too. Csaba Belenessy reports:

[Belenessy] Gyorgy Frankovics sent a letter on behalf of the Federation of Croatians in Hungary to President Arpad Goncz, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, the National Assembly Speaker, and Gyorgy Szabad. In this letter, he demands that the Hungarian government should, without delay, condemn the Yugoslav military action against Slovenia and Croatia, which the letter terms as aggression.

He suggested that it is necessary to take into consideration the interests of the Magyar minority in Vojvodina, but alluding to Serbia, he protested against the use of nationalities for blackmail. The responses of delay and inaction could kill the two newly-born democratic states, Croatia and Slovenia. They can be read from the standpoint of the Federation of Croatians in Hungary.

Otherwise, the night was relatively calm in Croatia. People in many places kept guard in the villages, but fortunately, the feared wave of terror did not materialize. According to reports, there was shooting only in Tenja, near Osijek. Five armed civilians attacked the police. The military placed itself between the two sides and captured the attackers.

In Croatia, by the way, there was great relief that in accordance with the government's decision, Croatian youth did not have to be called up into the Yugoslav People's Army, but they will be enlisted in the National Guard. Yesterday evening, those concerned went from house to house to inform those eligible for this service.

The Magyars in Croatia still feel they are under threat. We hear their opinion from (Jozef Csoergics), president of the Federation of Magyars in Croatia.

[Begin Csoergics recording] The Magyars in Croatia do not want to seriously interfere in the historical dispute between the Croatian and Serbian peoples living here. However, we too are part of the issue. We cannot say that we are not interested in this situation.

We have naturally chosen democracy. The domestic and foreign policy of Croatia approaches Europe in a way whereby we see a possibility for the hitherto good relations with Hungary to be even better, and we hoped that this would be a democratic process. It would spread slowly from Slovenia and Croatia to Serbia. We did not ask for arms, but we asked for help from the Croatian government, help that we would like to receive through their armed forces in the Magyar villages.

They said they were watching us, and they would provide every assistance to the Magyar villages so that we would not be massacred. We would not like to live through the events of 1945 again, that at the point of a finger, people's heads fell into the dust. [end recording]

Antall on Relations With USSR, Others

LD3006175891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0625 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by Joszef Szabo; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Szabo] [passage omitted] How does the Hungarian Republic wish to use its regained independence now, after the completion of the Soviet troop withdrawal?

[Antall] If I have to reply with one word, I can only say: With responsibility. Hungary indeed became independent and free, and one can say that after half a millenium in which Hungary only had freedom for a few years or days at a time, the country now has become independent and free, not only formally but in real terms. Not a single alliance system binds us to any great power. Naturally, in possession of sovereignty and making use of sovereignty, we can decide on alliances; we can freely decide on cooperation—mainly in the interest of European unity—by which we would limit the manifestations of our own sovereignty. On the basis of mutuality, we acknowledge

certain dependencies. However, this is a question for the future. It will only become timely when Hungary gains admission to the EC.

[Szabo] Let me quote from one of your statements, when you said that Hungary firmly intends to retain everything from the linking lines that can be retained according to the rules of international law and that are useful for both countries. Could you elaborate on this?

[Antall] That is with the Soviet Union.

[Szabo] Yes, with the Soviet Union.

[Antall] Naturally, we want to maintain relations with the Soviet Union and the various republics of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

The second thing is that, a few hours ago, a representative of the Hungarian Government signed the protocol [winding up of CEMA], and I myself received the CEMA ministers. This was its last session. Thus, the CEMA organization ended its operation in Budapest, and Hungary did not have a small part in this either—although it occurred with some delay and somewhat differently than the original plans. We wound up CEMA according to our ideas, without a definite successor organization, and in the shape and form we wished. That is the second event.

The third event is that the Soviet troops left Hungary on 19 June and with this, for the first time since 19 March 1944, no foreign troops are stationed on Hungary's territory. This, therefore, forms a basis upon which we can build our relations with the Soviet Union and with the various republics of the Soviet Union. We want to maintain economic, cultural, and intergovernmental relations—which are useful both for Hungary and for the other party, naturally,—according to international law and on the basis of full equality, while rejecting any ideas that would limit or curtail our independence.

It must not be forgotten, like it or not, that for four decades, the Hungarian economy developed in a way that was determined after 1945, together with the reparation obligation. The Hungarian economic structure was determined, and for decades Hungary formed a part of the Soviet imperial market. This determined our structure of products and the main sectors of the Hungarian economy through the market. We were producing products that were sellable on the Soviet market. This meant that, at the same time, according to Soviet requirements, Hungarian technology was maintained on a lower level, the demands being for lower standards. We fell behind the international frontline in certain areas.

On the other hand, on the bases of different demands than those of the world market, in Hungarian agriculture and Hungarian engineering, products were made that do not correspond to today's international standards, and they cannot be sold on the world market. Therefore, we have to transform all of this. However, this also means, at the same time, that in the transition period, until Hungary's complete economic turn around takes place, the Soviet market is extremely important. Following this, when the Soviet market also becomes more demanding and its receiving capacity increases, then it will be even more important that Hungary should be present on the Soviet market to keep the advantages and experiences that we obtained during this process, because other countries, Western countries, also will strive to break into the Soviet market. Therefore, it would be foolhardy to neglect the Soviet market.

[Szabo] Mr. Prime Minister, do you consider it conceivable that we could work on a possible third market with the Soviets, let us say, in the third world?

[Antall] Naturally, this is conceivable. [passage omitted]

[Czabo] The dispute over compensation has failed, at least for the time being. LE MOND said in this connection that Soviet-Hungarian relations have seriously deteriorated. We also know that there is no basic agreement yet, and the very reason for this is that we did not enter into a formulation which would have limited Hungary's sovereignty. Do you see the present difficulties as serious?

[Antall] Well, there are two separate issues here. One of them is the Soviet-Hungarian bilateral agreement, that is, the intergovernmental agreement. [passage omitted] The financial settlement is a separate issue. I do not consider this a failure at all, and I do not consider the failure to sign this agreement as some sort of catastrophe. Even less do I believe that Soviet-Hungarian relations have deteriorated. Soviet-Hungarian relations today are the same as they were last year. [passage omitted]

I think that to have such good relations with the Soviet Union like we are having—within these circumstances—this would count as a victory if only it were not this government [that achieved it] and every body would be delighted. However, I think that these are all results that can be evaluated positively. The statements of LE MOND do not correspond to reality at all. The Soviet party is a tough negotiating partner that tries to enforce its interests. One cannot even speak about the Soviet Union in general; there is a Soviet Army, into the budget of which, perhaps, the value of the establishment in Hungary were already calculated. Besides the Soviet Army, there is the government and there are various trends within the Soviet Government and Soviet political life—there are various moods, trends, opinions, and republics. So it cannot be simplified this way.

On the basis of past negotiations, I can honestly say that Hungary signed the withdrawal agreement with the Soviet Union on 8 April, according to which the settlement can be carried out, but agreement on this has not been reached successfully yet; that is, there are differences of opinion regarding the sums and costs. However, we have agreed upon the methods. [passage omitted]

We have not finished our negotiations at all. Following the talks on winding up the CEMA, I had a longer meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Sitaryan. He

brought greetings from the Soviet Government and an invitation to meet the Soviet prime minister. We have outlined, yet again, both the Hungarian and the Soviet position that precise and exact assessments have to be carried out regarding the damages and debts on the one side, and on the other side, an evaluation of Soviet establishments has to be conducted. From this a balance will be formed. Following this, if it is still necessary, political negotiations will also be possible.

We have agreed to continue the negotiations at the ministerial level, and if it is possible, we shall speed them up. We mutually agreed that this must not cause any disturbance in Soviet-Hungarian relations. [passage omitted]

So this is just an unecessary dramatization of the situation. The Soviet Government evaluated it the same way I did. No dramatic event has taken place; we are continuing the negotiations. There is no sensationalism in this. We are talking about two governments that unequivocally represent the interests of their own nation and their own country. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] Mr. Prime Minister, on the basis of what you have just said, the question is obvious: Can a high-level Hungarian-Soviet meeting be expected now, or would it be timely in the near future?

[Antall] I am to meet with Soviet Prime Minister Pavlov in the next few days. Incidentally, Prime Minister Pavlov has again offered to meet separately, and I also have a valid invitation from President Gorbachev. I think that when these questions are solved step by step, I will be able to fulfill the invitation; then I will travel to Moscow. [passage omitted]

[Szabo] In relation to Yugoslavia, but perhaps more so in the case of Romania and Slovakia, there is a constant problem: How can we improve matters for Magyardom beyond our borders. Many things have happened in the past months, but much of our effort remained fruitless. What does the government plan in this area?

[Antall] It is Hungary's natural obligation to feel responsibility for the Magyars living outside of our borders, or for Magyardom dispersed all over the world. Therefore, our duty is to take a stand [in the interests of] Magyar national minorities living in the neighboring countries, and I think that we have done this so far anyway, and we have represented them at every possible international forum. Handling the affairs of the Magyar minorities has always formed one of the elements of bilateral relations with neighboring countries. Likewise, Hungary also strives to give every possible right, which they require and which are at out disposal, to the nationalities living in Hungary in small numbers. Naturally, precisely as a result of the Trianon Peace Treaty, Hungary does not have a large number of nationality groups, and the number decreased following World War II. Thus, we have to carry out a clear and unequivocal nationality and minority policy here at home, and we have to demand the same in the interests of Magyar minorities beyond the borders.

At the same time, it must be said that when we take a stand for national minorities, we clearly define what we take an exception to, or what sort of expectations we have. With regard to Romania, this includes such seemingly administrative questions like the reinstatement of the main Hungarian consulate in Cluj, or the reestablishment of the Hungarian University, or the fact that in the Romanian Constitution, every paragraph insulting any minority or conflicting with the interests of Magyarhood must be omitted. At the same time, it should be mentioned that the present economic situation and the general socioeconomic crisis of this region, and the new measures taken in this area—for example, the switch to convertible currency accounting—have made it extremely difficult to cooperate with the national minorities from a financial point of view. So these things do not always depend on the intentions of the government. Very often, they became the function of the central European economic and social situation.

Jeszenszky on New Era in Soviet Relations

LD3006204191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] How might 30 June 1991 enter the history books, as the final day of a period, or as the day that begins something?

[Jeszenszky] Every beginning is, at the same time, the end of something. Hungarian history of the recent past will show very many significant dates; future generations will have to learn many dates. For example, there is the entire peaceful transformation of 1989, if you like—and this is how I like it—the proclamation of the Republic on 23 October 1989. I consider 18 September, the successful conclusion of the roundtable talks, and also the free elections to be very important. But in any case, Hungary's sovereignity will be complete, in the legal sense, as there will no longer be foreign soldiers in Hungary, and the alliance system, which we did not choose, will cease as our political system.

At the same time, this places great responsibility not only on the government, not only on the opposition, but on every single Hungarian citizen. We have rightly blamed history for many things: the German occupation, the Turkish conquest, the Soviet presence. However, in every sense, we are now becoming our own masters, and the future will depend on us. We are in possession, of course, of a very burdensome legacy, but we are not in a hopeless situation and are enjoying, beyond international sympathy, a serious readiness to help us if we are able to take advantage of freedom.

[Correspondent] From the viewpoint of our future, it is important to clarify our past. But can the question of how much material and moral damage was caused to Hungary by the Soviet occupation be asssessed objectively?

[Jeszenszky] This cannot be stated now, either in sums or by means of an assessment. An historical perspective is necessary precisely for this assessment. If we wished to be specific, it would be necessary to make calculations, to come to agreement regarding disputed issues and the damage that was caused.

I have already replied in general terms. It is an unequivocal fact that after 1945 a bad system was forced on Hungary, one that the country did not want. Properly speaking, whether we view the 1945 elections or the 1956 revolution, they were an answer to this.

[Correspondent] How does this past influence the future of Soviet-Hungarian relations?

[Jeszenszky] In Moscow, I told Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh, who fully agreed with me, that we must place our relationship on new foundations, we must open a new chapter. My conviction is that this chapter could be very good. It will depend on both sides. I believe that the decisive factor on both sides is if the peoples on both sides wish for this new period to come about. We can say, perhaps somewhat emphatically, what Jozsef Antall said at the first national meeting of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, when he was not yet chairman, that if the handcuffs are taken off, we shall offer the right hand of peace to the Soviet Union and to the peoples of the Soviet Union, especially if we know how much they suffered too.

Russian Foreign Trade Bank Agreement Concluded

LD2706092191 Budapest MTI in English 1252 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 26, 1991 (MTI-Econews)—The Hungarian Commercial Bank, PLC, and the Russian Foreign Trade Bank concluded an agreement on Wednesday, meaning the very last obstacle in the way of launching direct trade between Hungary and the Russian Federation has now been lifted.

The first interstate agreement on settling economic and trade links between Hungary and Russia was concluded back in December last year.

This enabled experts from the two countries to lay down the conditions for direct bilateral trade without going through the central Soviet authorities.

The Hungarian-Russian trade protocol was signed less than a week ago, and includes a barter agreement and an indicative goods list.

The essence of the barter agreement is that companies exchanging goods amongst themselves are entitled to conclude agreements on an individual basis, with the precondition that only articles appearing on the indicative list appendixed to the Hungarian-Russian trade protocol can be traded.

Licences for exporting goods on the indicative list will be granted by the ministries concerned.

The list envisages deliveries worth 670 million USD on either side in 1991.

Trade carried out under the agreements will, to all intents and purposes, be left up to companies.

Most of it will be conducted without the involvement of cash, but the accounting will be done in dollars.

Banks involved in bilateral trade will be responsible for the accounting side of things and for providing approriate guarantees.

The Hungarian Commercial Bank will undertake guarantees mainly for deliveries by Hungarian companies, while the Russian Foreign Trade Bank will do the same for those by Russian companies.

Under the indicative list, Hungary will deliver 3,000 Ikarus buses, 500,000 tonnes of grain, 100,000 tonnes of meat, 30,000 tonnes of butter, as well as drugs and light industry products to Russia this year.

Hungarian companies will mainly be able to buy nonferrous metals, oil derivatives, coal, coke, timber, building materials, tractors and fertilizers from Russia.

Somogyi Holds Talks in Washington

AU2606125191 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Washington, 22 June (MTI)—The Hungarian position that the treaty to be concluded with the Soviet Union should not limit Hungary's sovereignty is shared by U.S. Government circles, too, Ferenc Somogyi, Hungarian parliamentary state secretary of foreign affairs, said after his Friday talks in Washington.

Somogyi met Lawrence Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state, Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state in charge of human rights, and senior officials of the Department of Defence and the State Department. The sides highly appreciated that Hungary and other East Central European countries were given a chance of cooperation with NATO in more and more fields, and agreed that these relations should be expanded without violating the just security interests of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian side welcomed that both the NATO foreign ministerial session in Copenhagen and the statement issued on the talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared that European security was indivisible. This declaration can be qualified as a political commitment to the security of the Central European states that chose the road of democracy and market economy, a standpoint opposing any external intervention.

Somogyi was assured that the trade concessions asked for by Hungary (and promised by the U.S.A.) would not have to be waited for long. In the next fiscal year to begin in October, the U.S.A. will continue to provide economic and financial support under more flexible conditions.

Next week, Somogyi is to visit New York and meet Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary-general.

Government Statement on 'Regained Sovereignty'

LD3006054591 Budapest MTI in English 2219 GMT 29 Jun 91

["Statement by the Hungarian Government"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 30 (MTI)—"Today Hungary's regained sovereignty is being celebrated: This is the first time since March 19, 1944 that we can say that no foreign soldiers are stationed on Hungarian soil. We have a reason to celebrate, and can justly boast of our contribution to all what happened. But we also have every reason to be grateful to historic luck and to all those forces, also beyond our borders, which have had a part in the arrival of the present holiday.

"Events in East-Central Europe began gathering momentum four years ago, with our region becoming again a leading character of history. After long years of waiting and preparations, the democratic forces in Hungary, seeing the start of a process of melting in the Soviet Union, went public and forced the communist political system on the brink of collapse onto the course of reforms. This force and spirit—which drew on the resources of 1956 in Hungary, 1968 in Czechoslovakia and the Polish Solidarity of 1980—shortly gave a push to the elimination of dictatorial regimes in the other countries of the region, as a result of which the Berlin Wall came down, the nations achieved democratic elections and the Soviet Union launched negotiations about the withdrawal of its troops. To us, this day marks the summit of this process, a holiday which will go down in our history books as a memorable event.

"Let the moment of celebration be relaxed and happy, but it should also be elevated, generous and restrained. Let the Hungarian people display the same dignity and calmness which have won them worldwide recognition in previous years. Let us not ascribe undeserved merits to ourselves, and wish wholeheartedly those who left that they can also draw help from this day on their own road to national renascence. We should not forget that those who retreat with honour bear testimony to moral strength and spiritual flexibility. Therefore, we wish that the present day contribute to the unfolding of a genuine, not manipulated friendship between the Hungarian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"On this day, let us look not only backward, but also forward. Our sovereignty can only remain lasting and fruitful in a Europe where the foundations of the newly won democracy and freedom will become complete. The Hungarian people wish that integration, which started in Western Europe dissolving centuries of national conflicts and opening up state frontiers, continue to spread over to east and south.

"What the best representatives of the European spirit have professed should now be translated into everyday practice: unity based on national and local characteristics, sovereignty and all-embracing co-operation. We wish that there emerge the new Europe where the principles of self-determination and democracy will come to prevail, there will be flourishing human and minority rights, individual freedom and talent, and a strong sense of solidarity. Where the borders will be crossable, disputes will be settled through negotations and the threat of war will cease to exist for good, because nobody will try to impose his ideas, views and will on others.

"We have to think of tomorrow. Sovereignty not only sets free, but also shifts on us the whole weight of responsiblity for our fate. Hungary has undertaken an unparallelled venture: to create democracy and a welfare market economy in the stead of a communist regime. In this spirit did we amend our constitution and entire legal system during the last year, including in it the whole legacy and most up-to-date ideas of democratic European legislation.

"It is above all our determination and patience which can ensure the success of this venture. Our material heritage is scanty and difficult, but if we combine our talent with persistence and national cohesion, we shall be able to win and keep the world's sympathy, and then a free, democratic and renewed Hungary can cross the threshold of the new millenium."

Number of Companies Reported by Statistical Office

LD2906071891 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The number of organizations regarded as companies doubled over the course of last year in Hungary, and, by the end of 1990, neared 28,000, a recent Central Statistical Office (CSO) survey shows.

By "company," the CSO means any venture with double-entry book-keeping (those with sales returns exceeding 25 million forints a year), most of which are legal entities.

The CSO puts the increase down to several factors:

A) In 1990, in line with the 1988 Associations Act, new economic associations with a corporate identity were set up,

B) Certain companies which earlier were private enterprises and not legal entities were incorporated, and

C) A lot of traditional, state-owned companies were converted into economic associations, in a number of cases being split into several parts.

But even so, the CSO considers the decentralization of production to be too slow.

In the company sector in 1990, CSO statistics reveal, 85 per cent of value added was produced by large companies employing only 20 per cent of the total number of company employees.

Seventy per cent of all company-like organizations were already economic associations last year, while their share in sales returns and exports was only between 20 and 25 per cent.

Most new PLCs [private limited companies] and limited companies were formed in the machine, light and food industries, home trade, the building industry, and in various non-material service sectors.

The concentration of production is also typical of the circle of companies operating as associations.

Between two-thirds and three-quarters of capital, manpower, exports and profits are concentrated in a small number of companies in Hungary.

The following table supplies the main 1990 statistics of economic associations (legal entities) and their proportion of the total of company-like organizations in Hungary:-

Economic Associations

Area	Total	Company-Like Organizations in Percent
		(Total: 100 percent)
Number of Organizations	19,512	70
Average Staff Number	632,976	20
Net Asset Value (bn forints)	458.3	24.2
Own Property (bn forints)	595.9	20.4
Foreign Investment in Initial Capital (bn ft)	88.0	94.4
Net Sales Returns (bn ft)	1,526.3	24.1
Of This:		
Ruble exports	44.5	28.0
Non-ruble exports	112.2	22.0
Produced Revenue (GDP basic price), bn forints	240.0*	19.4
Balance Sheet Result (bn forints)	84.3	30.1
Sales Return-Related Result, (per cent)	5.5	125.0

* = Preliminary Figure

The following table supplies the main 1990 statistics of limited companies and PLCs with sales returns in excess of 250 million forints:

Area	Ltd.	PLC	Share in the Total of Economic Associations (Legal Entities) in Percent		
	TOTAL		Ltd.	PLC	TOTAL
Number of Companies	1,020	420	5.2	2.2	7.4
Average Staff Number					
Number	143,699	208,705	22.7	33.0	55.7
Own Property (bn forints)	106.9	335.9	17.9	56.4	74.3
Foreign Investment In Initial Capital (bn ft)	25.3	37.4	28.8	42.5	71.3
Net Sales Returns (bn ft)	352.5	677.8	23.1	44.4	67.5
Of This:					
Ruble Exports	11.4	21.8	25.6	49.0	74.6
Non-Ruble Exports	27.4	55.3	24.4	49.3	73.7
Balance Sheet Result (bn forints)	12.0	49.0	14.2	58.1	72.3

Consumer Price Levels Continue Decline

AU0107101491 Budapest MTI in English 1536 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Budapest, 28 June (MTI)—The consumer price levels in Hungary rose by 2.2 percent in May over April, indicating a continuing slow-down.

Corresponding rises with regard to previous months were 7.5 percent in January, 4.4 percent in February, 3.5 percent in March, and 2.4 percent in April.

Inflation is thus showing a 37 percent increase on last May, the latest Central Statistical Office report reveals.

Consumer Price Level, May 1991

	1991 May	1991 May January-May	
	In percentage of the April figure	In percentage of the similar figure of 1990	
Food	99.6	122.9	123.2
Of which:			
Seasonal foodstuffs	88.0	142.1	129.6
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, coffee	101.0	133.5	131.7
Clothing articles	102.8	133.9	131.1
Heating, household energy	108.6	170.2	153.0
Consumer durables	101.2	131.5	133.7
Other manufactured goods, energy	105.5	150.9	146.9
Services	101.9	139.8	137.5
Total	102.2	136.9	134.8

Mazowiecki Says UD Not 'Anti-Presidential'

LD2706122291 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 26—Leader of the Democratic Union (UD) Tadeusz Mazowiecki said during a press conference here on Wednesday that the president was facing today a fundamental choice whether he would follow a road of building a democratic state and difficult economic changes or whether he would take a different road which would lead to a tragedy and dictatorship.

"We hope the president will not choose the latter. The president who will be a president of all Poles might count on our support," Mazowiecki stressed.

Next, Mazowiecki said the UD was not an anti-presidential party but added the UD was very critical of the meeting at St Brygida Church on Sunday.

"We think that humiliating the Sejm in front of which the president took an oath is not serving the prestige and dignity of the president."

The UD considers the entire affair concerning the election law as a substitute dispute. The Sejm passed the law, and did it by way of compromise, so it was now fundamental to hold the elections.

Asked about his opinion on Walesa's possible veto, Mazowiecki said the president had a right to do so but added the UD feared this might put off the elections.

Mazowiecki said any suggestions that UD deputies yielded to pressure from post-communist forces were dishonest. The UD leader opined that the Centre Alliance (PC) should think whether the fact that the approval for reforms and forces stemming from Solidarity was shrinking did not result from the PC adventurist moves. "We suggested a cease-fire and a non-aggression pact" between the UD and the PC, he recalled.

Concern Over Electoral Law, Political Crisis

LD2806235191 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 28—Deputy chief of the president's office Slawomir Siwek told newsmen on Friday that "the president has still time to make up his mind" as to what steps he should take following the re-adoption by the Sejm (lower house) of the election law vetoed by Lech Walesa.

Siwek added that the president's solutions will be compatible with the law.

If the elections are to be held in October, then the election law should be signed by the president by July 4.

Leader of the Citizens Parliamentary Floor Group Mieczyslaw Gil predicted that the president will sign the bill. The Social-Democracy of the Polish Republic (SDRP) called on the president to do so, recalling that it is the president's duty to obey the constitution.

General Secretary of the Democratic Union Piotr Nowina-Konopka said in a statement issued today that the re-adoption by the Sejm of the election law opened the road to the first free and democratic parliamentary elections in post-war Poland.

The Pax Lay Catholic Parliamentary Club, which supported the president all the time during the prolonged dispute over the bill, called on Walesa to consider another legislative initiative that would "open a prospect for a rationalization of the electoral law."

The Working People's Movement expressed its concern over the political conflicts between the highest constitutional state authorities. A serious growth of political tension in connection with the differences of views on the technical details of the election law is aimed to divert social attention from fundamental economic problems, reads a statement issued by the movement's national council on Friday.

Leader of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) Leszek Moczulski told PAP that he feared a further aggravation of the political crisis. But leader of the Democratic Party (SD) Aleksander Mackiewicz predicted that the decision of the Sejm would accelerate the pace of political life in poland towards democracy.

Boguslaw Jeznach, deputy chairman of the National Party Main Board speculated that President Walesa has no other choice but to dissolve the parliament, while Grzegorz Ilka, secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) said he hoped that not all constitutional possibilities of reaching a compromise had been used yet.

Deputy leader of the Centre Alliance (PC) Marcin Przybylowicz said that parliamentary elections should be held as soon as possible and be based on an electoral procedure reflecting the views of the majority of society. In his opinion the president's proposals make such a course of political developments in Poland possible, and the PC will continue to suport the president, Przybylowicz said.

Walesa To Attend Pact Meeting in Prague

LD2906195291 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] A moment ago we received news that President Lech Walesa will take part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which is to take place on Monday in Prague. This was announced by Lech Walesa's spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski. The meeting is to discuss the final dissolution of the Warsaw Pact.

Daily Accuses Walesa of 'Political Misbehavior'

LD2906160191 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 29—The GAZETA WYBORCZA daily on Saturday accused President Lech Walesa of political misbehavior and blamed him for joining the political campaign in a way "improper for the president of Poland."

In a front-page commentary on the latest public appearances by Lech Walesa, the daily wrote: "with his statements, the president, whom we all would like to respect, has breached good political manners."

"Last week he (president) actively joined the political campaign, which the president of all Poles should not do. And he did it in the same way as last year, (during presidential elections) which was not very proper for Lech Walesa and is totally improper for the president of Poland," GAZETA WYBORCZA said.

The commentary followed a bitter dispute between the president and the Sejm (lower house) over the shape of the election law which the president vetoed twice and the Sejm rejected his veto for the second time on Friday.

Poll Shows Increasing Pessimism Over Future

LD2706221191 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The most recent research by the Public Opinion Research Center says that Poles are increasingly less satisfied with their standard of living and view the future with increasing pessimism.

In reply to a question on the direction events are taking in Poland, nearly 60 percent replied that the outlook is bad; this is a 9 percent increase in the number of dissatisfied from the May poll. Twenty percent of those polled assessed the changes positively, 5 percent less than in May.

Soviet Garrison Leaves Szczecin 29 Jun

LD2906204791 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Szczecin, June 29—The last convoy of the Soviet garrison stationed in Szczecin left from a suburban railway station Stobno on Saturday, leaving behind only a small logistics unit responsible for handing over the deserted buildings to Polish authorities.

"We say farewell to you as to friends," the governor of Szczecin Marek Talasiewicz said during the farewell meeting. Commander of the Northern Group of Soviet Troops General Victor Dubinin addressed the soldiers to say that they had done their internationalist duties together with the Polish soldiers protecting the western border of Poland. "We have fulfilled this task with dignity," he told them.

Dubinin explained that the withdrawal of the Szczecin garrison was taking place two months ahead of schedule.

Presidential Aides Plan Secret Visit to U.S.

LD2906175791 Warsaw PAP in English 1646 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Warsaw, June 29—The GAZETA WYBORCZA daily on Saturday unveiled the details of what it termed a "secret mission" on which two aides of the Polish president are expected to go to Washington on July 8 and 9.

In a dispatch from its Washington-based correspondent Jacek Kalabinski, the paper wrote that: "a special mission of the Polish President's office including Minister of State Lech Kaczynski and Secretary of State Maciej Zalewski is to pay a visit to Washington on July 8 and 9. Meanwhile, the visit is kept secret but it is already known that meetings have been scheduled with high-ranking officials of the Bush administration."

Kalabinski reports that the Polish Embassy in Washington refused to either confirm or deny the information about the visit but quotes government sources in Washington as saying that Kaczynski and Zalewski are to conduct consultations on the structure of the U.S. National Security Council before a similar structure is formed in Poland.

The paper's correspondent writes that the two Polish officials are expected to "seek discussions on both the question of NATO guarantees for Poland's security, which are still missing, and the complicated internal situation in Poland."

Kalabinski quotes sources of the U.S. Department of State as admitting that Kaczynski and Zalewski are to be received at a very high level but withholding any official information on the matter due to the still unfixed schedule of the meetings.

The paper speculates, however, that the two Polish envoys will meet with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, National Security Adviser to President Bush, Brent Scowcroft, Robert Gates who was appointed CIA head, and David Boren and William Cohen who are heads of a Department of State Intelligence Commission.

Iliescu Favors 'Territorial Unity' for Yugoslavia

AU2806143291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1028 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 28/6/1991—In connection with recent developments in Yugoslavia, Romania's President Ion Iliescu stated to the ROMPRES national agency:

"We follow with interest and concern everything that happens in Yugoslavia, our neighbour and friend. We have always had feelings of friendship for the peoples of Yugoslavia, and by virtue of the traditional positive relations between our states, we are interested in stability in that country, in its internal development as well as in the maintenance of a climate congenial for the settlement of all problems it has to cope with. We have got to know of the emergence of conflicts among its republics and are voicing, as we have repeatedly done, our sincere wish that the problems should find a solution in the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia, in a form fit for the maintenance of that state's integrity. That, in a framework suiting the common interests of all peoples and republics of Yugoslavia.

"We hope that reason will win in the end and that solutions will be found inside, to avoid military confrontations and the escalation of the events that would, no doubt, generate for Yugoslavia, its peoples and republics, this geographical region, a great many difficulties.

"We hope that fit, peaceful solutions will be found in the end, for the maintenance of the territorial unity of Yugoslavia in fit form."

Roundtable on Extremism Urges Political Tolerance

AU2906183791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1540 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 29/6/1991—A number of 20 speakers addressed the round table on the "Danger of Extremism in Romania" staged by the National Peasant Party and the Ecology Movement of Romania, among whom Victor Surdu, Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania, Ion Minzatu, Republican Party, Marcian Bleahu, secretary of the Ecology Movement of Romania, Adrian Marino, spokesman for the Democratic Anti-Totalitarian Forum of Romania, representatives of the War Veterans' League, writers. They all warned against the "danger of a revival of leftist and rightist extremism."

At the end of debates, participants adopted a declaration expressing their anxiety about the tolerance and encouragement of xenophoby, chauvinism and anti-Semitism by continued distortion of the country's history, by the important extent of disinformation and manipulation of public opinion, which could only increase social, civic and political tension at a time of profound economic and social crisis.

According to the declaration, leftist and rightist extremism is a particularly dangerous diversion against social peace and against the efforts to set up a real democracy in Romania, while discrediting and causing the marginalization of Romania in Europe and the world.

Participants in the round table call on the whole population to think about that serious issue; they call on international public opinion and on the democratic governments to support their efforts for Romania's integration in the united Europe of the future.

A news conference was held at the end of the talks, where Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasant Party, and Toma George Maiorescu, president of the Ecology Movement of Romania, criticized the National Salvation Front and the government for not taking part in the talks although they had been asked to.

Roman Discusses Economic Issues in TV Interview

AU2806223691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1937 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 28/6/1991—Last year was a difficult year for us, as we had to break the old structure and put something instead, from a juridical point of view, and I think we did succeed to do it in one year, not in two, as had been planned, Prime Minister Petre Roman said in a an interview he gave to the Romanian Television Friday, 28 June 1991, in the evening, one year after he was nominated prime minister, following the 20 May 1990 elections.

At a macro level, the reform started in Romania, added the premier, "is exemplary, in a way, in Eastern Europe," by the way in which we introduced the financial, banking, commercial system, the relations with the unions, which did not exist in the Romanian society, and which had to be introduced under control.

Referring to the policy of social protection, the Romanian premier said he would mark a minus for his government, although measures for such protection had been taken, but they had been global, non-differentiated, which had negative effects, in the sense that there are many families in need in Romania now.

The Romanian society passed through a critical moment last week, when there was a risk of anarchy, said the premier, referring to last week's strikes. The population felt this dangerous tendency and rejected it, therefore "that was their merit, not the government's."

"Romania is not at all behind the other former socialist countries" undergoing a transition to the market economy, as for the creation the framework for the activity of economic agents. [sentence as received] On the contrary, said the prime minister, the privatisation law, for instance, forwarded to the parliament, is much more exact than the similar one of other countries. The

habit of acting under the conditions of a market economy will take longer, added Premier Petre Roman.

Asked if he is disappointed with himself, in a way or another, one year after he was appointed prime minister, Premier Roman said "I have no major disappointments, whatever as against what I planned to do."

Cornea Blames Leaders for Moral, Social Problems

AU2806174291 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 25 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Speech by former dissident Doina Cornea at meeting of the central workers' organization of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party; in Bucharest on 20 June: "The Spiritual Unity of the Romanian People Through Christian Ethics, Social Justice, and Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Esteemed audience: Your invitation has given me great pleasure. I want to thank you for it. [passage omitted]

My presence here today is prompted by the desire to shed light on certain things, together with you. [passage omitted]

The first thing that should surprise us is the fact that we are the only country in the East in which the former Securitate has been reinstitutionalized and where former party activists have been given back their rights.

We are the only country in which those who struggled for dignity and freedom under Ceausescu were slandered by the mass media, the official press, and even by leadership representatives from the very first months. We are the only country in which the majority of the population sided with the slanderers. This was proven by the elections. Thus, unlike other countries, we are the only country whose people were unable to remove the second team of crypto- communists who came to power. Even in Bulgaria the president resigned and a government was changed. The same applies even to Albania. [passage omitted]

This made it possible for our country to issue such antidemocratic laws and draft laws as those on citizenship, the SRI [Romanian Intelligence Service], and the Defense Council.

This led to the conclusion of a military treaty with the USSR over our heads, which diminishes our sovereignty to independently decide on our alliances, and because of which we have abandoned our brethren on the other side of the Prut River. [passage omitted]

The consequences of this situation at home are great confusion, instability, mistrust (in the case of people who have eventually awakened), and a serious crisis of authority as far as the leadership is concerned. The consequences abroad are the humiliation of the country and Romanian people and the lack of trust of foreign governments and investors, without whose cooperation we will not be able to overcome the economic deadlock. The fact that we have been refused most favored nation status and that the U.S. vice president declined to visit our country are telling proof in this sense. The foundation of everything has to be truth. I believe that, out of a petty desire for power, the Iliescu-Roman government (but especially President Iliescu) failed to capitalize on the privileges that were open to Romania in December 1989 and concluded an understanding with the former oppressors of our nation in the Securitate and nomenklatura. Therefore, I believe that all of them are the main figures to be blamed for the moral, social, political, and economic disaster engulfing us more and more, with the television leadership sharing the same amount of guilt. [passage omitted]

Article Calls on Leadership To Resign

AU0107075691 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 26 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Nicolae Burghelea article: "When Will Communism Leave Our Country?"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. vice president visited all the former socialist countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria), except for Romania, meaning that the attention and goodwill of the United States does not extend to us. Why?

Anybody willing to look truth in the eye realizes that the United States does not like the current leadership in Bucharest. Many facts prove that other states and important international bodies share this viewpoint. If our leaders really wanted the country's good, they would withdraw for this reason alone. Even if they believe that they are the best of the best, they should make room for others, as their departure would untie the Gordian knot of our isolation.

In our past, we have enough examples of leaders who knew when to leave, if the country's interests required their exit. We also have more recent examples along these lines in the neighboring countries, the last ones being Bulgaria and Albania. [passage omitted]

The question is why we Romanians should be a special case. After all, why do we have this leadership and not another one? Why do those in power refuse to budge from their positions now, as they did in the past?

The latest events in Albania prove that, faced with the united might of the workers, intellectuals, and students, the communist power is bound to give in. The same thing happened in Bulgaria one year ago. Consequently, they are now getting the much desired most favored nation status. [passage omitted]

We want to believe that Romanian public opinion will finally wake up! We will see how substantial this awakening is! The future will show us whether the Romanians can finally distinguish between their friends and enemies. [passage omitted]

If we are to answer the question, when will communism vanish from the country's leadership, the answer is: When it totally disappears from our awareness!

PNT-cd President Coposu Outlines Party Program

AU3006064291 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 26 Jun 91 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party, PNT-cd, at a meeting with party members and supporters in Sibiu City on 23 June]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Taking the floor, Mr. Corneliu Coposu said that he has come with much love to Sibiu, a city which he called "the expression of harmonious coexistence between Germans, Magyars, and Romanians." [passage omitted]

The party's four basic principles are: true democracy, Christian morality, enlightened patriotism, and social justice.

The National Peasant Christian Democratic Party [PNT-cd] struggles for observance of private property and demands that the land be returned to the peasants, as well as the houses and other valuable assets confiscated by the communist regime. We are the adepts of the "restitutio in integrum" [full restitution] principle. We want to establish the state of law.

We defend the country's integrity, independence, and sovereignty. We struggle for its integrity, up to the ethnic borders of our people. We consider Bessarabia and Bukovina Romanian land. We categorically oppose the ratification of the treaty between Romania and the USSR, which does not mention this territorial dispute. We demand the restitution of our national thesaurus as well as the Herta District, the Serpilor [Serpents] Island, and the seven little islands from the Danube Delta, which were taken away in violation of international law.

We defend the integrity of Transylvania, which is the Romanian nation's cradle, and we do not recognize anybody's right to interfere in Transylvania's affairs.

We want to have good relations with all countries in Europe and the world and with all our neighbors: the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

We belong to the Christian-Democratic International and have ties with 119 Christian-Democratic parties. We were admitted as observers in the Christian-Democratic Union.

We observe human rights and the cultural, religious, and economic rights of all ethnic groups in our country. We are in favor of social harmony.

We deem it necessary to abolish all abusive dispositions issued in the past 45 years of communism. We struggle for the observance of human rights, the family, and religious believes. We consider the abdication of His Majesty King Mihai I null and void.

We have relations of good understanding with all democratic parties, and we support the unity of opposition parties.

It is necessary to ensure the country's restructuring on truly democratic principles; we support the market economy, the only one which can bring about the country's economic recovery. [passage omitted]

Some two months ago, the PNT-cd decided to withdraw from Parliament. The measure will be implemented, by common agreement with the other democratic parties, at the right moment.

Emphasizing that the government is incapable of solving the country's current major crisis, Mr. Corneliu Coposu said that the current government must be replaced by a government of technocrats, which should organize free elections. To this end, the television should become free. [passage omitted]

In light of what he has said before, Mr. President Corneliu Coposu stressed that the PNT-cd represents a clear alternative, whose main goals are: the country's integrity, the establishment of the state of law, the recreation of democratic institutions, and the political opening toward Europe and all democratic countries. "We maintain that the people should have trust in Romania's destiny. Romania has a future that cannot be eclipsed." [passage omitted]

Federal

Presidency Members' Statement on Mesic Presidency

LD2906152791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—Given that the Slovene and Croatian leaderships have abandoned their illegal activities, and accepted democratic norms and methods for seeking a way out of the crisis—and if this is supported by a genuine suspension of anti- constitutional decisions on secession—the reasons for which we refused to vote on 15 May in favor of Stjepan Mesic becoming president of the SFRY presidency no longer exist. This public statement, submitted to TANJUG today, was made by members of the SFRY Presidency Borisav Jovic, Jugolsav Kostic, Branko Kostic, and Sejdo Bajramovic.

The full text of the statement of these four members of the SFRY Presidency reads:

"We achieved considerable success with help from the EC mission. Slovenia and Croatia are forced to suspend their documents on secession, which pose the biggest threat to peace in the country. In connection with this important event, we wish to inform the Yugoslav republic about the following. Both the domestic and foreign public are well aware of the reason we voted against the election of Stjepan Mesic, member of the SFRY Presidency from Croatia, as president of the SFRY Presidency. Not only is he the exponent of a policy advocating the country's destruction, but he is also directly involved in the creation of everything which has in the past year been manifested as the policy of fait accompli in our country, and as anti-constitutional and illegal behavior, which finally reached its culmination in the decisions on the country's definite breakup—i.e. on the independence and sovereignty of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

The biggest threat to the integrity of the country, to the equality of the nations and peace in the country—of which we have been warning—has become reality. Our votes against Stjepan Mesic have been fully justified by the events which we anticipated, and which unfortunately took place in a drastic form.

The breakup of Yugoslavia disturbed not only all our citizens, but Europe as a whole. It is very clear what catastrophic consequences the escalation of war would have, not only for our country's economic future but also for the lives of our people. Such a development of events could also have negative consequences for the future of the entire Europe and peace in the world. It is most important at this moment to stand in the way of such a destructive policy.

We have to admit with regret that recent emotions and raging passions in our country are such that they do not promise anything good. This was confirmed by a real war waged in the past few days on the territory of Yugoslavia. No one could guarantee that such bloody events would not spread to Croatia and other parts of the country. The one thing which is completely clear is that Yugoslavia has found itself at the edge of an abyss and its fall must be avoided.

The initiatives of the EC are seen as the last hope that reason will prevail in the behavior of secessionist forces. On behalf of Europe the EC mission categorically demanded that the documents on secession and on the proclamation of the independence of Slovenia and Croatia be suspended and that efforts for finding a democratic and peaceful solution to the Yugoslav political crisis on the basis of the constitution be continued, which in our opinion is the only right way to overcome this tragic situation.

If Croatia and Slovenia really accept suspension of their decisions on the proclamation of sovereignty and independence, as the public was told, and if their leadership renounce the policy of fait accompli and agree to respect the constitution and engage in democratic and peaceful negotiations on trying to find a way out of the Yugoslav political crisis, this indeed is a great triumph for the policy we have been advocating.

We were fully satisfied with the defeat of the separatist policy in the eyes of Europe and the entire world public. The creation of conditions for halting bloodshed and for preventing further clashes is in the deepest interest of the country as a whole, especially in the interest of Serbia and the Serbian people whose parts are exposed to the biggest danger. Given that the Slovene and Croatian leaderships have abandoned their illegal activities and accepted democratic norms and methods for seeking a way out of the crisis—and if this is supported by genuine suspension of anti-constitutional decisions on secession—the reasons for which we refused to vote on 15 May in favor of Stjepan Mesic becoming president of the SFRY Presidency no longer exist. Now that this policy has been forced to step back, his election no longer has the earlier meaning," it is said in the conclusion of the public statement by Borisav Jovic, Branko Kostic, Jugoslav Kostic, and Sejdo Bajramovic, members of the SFRY Presidency.

29 Jun Presidency Session Postponed

LD2906162891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)—TANJUG has just learned from the Yugoslav Presidency Information Office that the Presidency session, which was to have been held at 7 pm on Saturday has been postponed. Consultations as to its holding continued.

Markovic Delivers Speech on Slovene Situation

AU2806160791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Speech by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade—live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...by a one-sided decision or with force. Unfortunately, in our community such as it is—very complex in the ethnic, national, religious, and all other senses—this causes an identical reaction by others. This inevitably leads to the Lebanonization of our country, something that the FEC [Federal Executive Council] has been stressing all the time. This is not in the interest of any single part of our country nor the country as a whole, but it is also not in the interest of Europe.

Exactly for this reason, when seeking a solution, an extremely difficult and complex job for the FEC and its president to carry out, I have held a series of talks, contacts, and communications with presidents of individual republics, presidencies, and presidents of governments; I have held talks within the Federal Assembly, and as you know, I also visited several republics—I can even say that I have visited all of them within the past several months. I have also spoken in the Slovene and Croatian Assemblies—because these two republics were about to make decisions on the autonomy of their states—so that I could warn of the possible consequences of such decisions, appealing for reason and (?democracy).

After this autonomy was proclaimed, respective measures have been taken in both states, that is, in both republics. Through its organs, Slovenia has very quickly, and through a one-sided act, taken over individual federal institutions, particularly those connected with borders, including customs and flight control over borders [Markovic corrects himself] no, flight control over our airspace, which the State of Yugoslavia—as long as it is recognized in the world as a subject of international law—guarantees and is responsible for in international relations.

The inability to perform this function calls into question the legality of these relations between the world and Yugoslavia, because there can be no other international legal acts that could replace that. Of course, they can be established after a certain period of time, but it is obvious and clear that at one moment, a huge problem arises in international communications.

We have made a great effort to do everything necessary to regulate relations in the process of dynamic changes and (?through agreement). This should transform relations in the country so that they develop in an extremely peaceful and democratic way.

One can assert with regret that the Slovene organs ignored the proposals and warnings of the Assembly, the FEC, and virtually the entire international community concerning respect for the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and for [word indistinct] this agreement and its formal international legal subjectivity. Of course, the FEC never meant to maintain the relations that actually existed in the country, because, throughout its complete existence, it has been working on reforming and democratizing our society and demanding that new relations within the country be formed upon these new democratic relations.

We have pointed out several times that in doing so one must guarantee human rights, the sovereignty of citizens and republics, and in the documents that are known to and have been presented to Yugoslavia and (?therefore) known to the world public as well. We have decided in favor of the sovereignty of republics as states, along with the need for certain functions to be performed at the level of the Yugoslav community. [sentence as heard]

Considering this unilateral [word indistinct], which has so far been unknown in international relations, the FEC was forced to take measures that would ensure the international legal position in Yugoslavia until some new agreement is reached; and the FEC has consistently been proposing that this agreement should be reached in a democratic and peaceful way.

No member of the FEC, which—I must say this—adopted these decisions unanimously, believed that force would be used in (?saving) the Yugoslav international legal identity [subjektivitet].

There have been many initiatives in the meantime, many talks—true, on the telephone—with individual Slovene leaders, Kucan, Drnovsek, Peterle. In these talks, all possible measures were proposed except for the use of force and it was demanded that one should sit down together, in twos and in threes, and in doing so immediately find appropriate solutions. These solutions—of course, without negating the decisions on the republics' sovereignty—would realize these decisions without negating the international legal identity of the joint state until this is agreed and changed in international relations.

Unfortunately, the course of events has gone beyond the FEC's decisions concerning a peaceful regulation of relations and order at Yugoslavia's borders. Everything that we have done in that respect, and all calls and appeals that we have made, did not yield results. Therefore, I must say that because of the development of events, and they have gone beyond the FEC decisions, the FEC does not consider itself responsible. The FEC had been doing everything available within its limited powers and possibilities. [sentence as heard]

As part of these activities, attempts, and measures to peacefully resolve this problem of international identity in connection with borders, as well as other crisis situations in Yugoslavia that have unfortunately been appearing in an increasingly drastic form in several places. The FEC, holding a continuous session, that is to say, day and night, adopted conclusions on 27 and 28

June demanding—on the basis of its general commitments that had the nature of platforms and so on—that a solution be found that would immediately put a stop to the negative trend that was leading to greater and greater clashes.

Of course, the FEC never wanted this, and precisely because it did not want this, it had been trying to prevent the casualties that have unfortunately occurred, something we all regret. I must say that there is unfortunately much disinformation directed toward the public, and that, thanks in fact to the monopolies that exist in our media, the flow of information from the FEC was prevented and many things were completely distorted and [word indistinct] conveyed to the public.

Of course, this does not mean that events did not give us the right to report many things that were presented, affecting all those who had the opportunity to see them.

At its session on the morning of 28 June, after assessing the situation and drawing the conclusions that I have already mentioned about the deterioration and dramatization of the country. The dominating thing is what should have, after all, been resolved by establishing an international legal identity [subjektivitet] of the country and in accordance with its commitments for a peaceful and democratic solution of all conflicts and crisis in the country. The Federal Executive Council demands that all use of force and shooting be stopped in all parts of the country, and that negotiations be initiated to solve the problems in a real democratic and long-term manner. In connection with this, I was informed by the federal secretary for national defense today that he decided to order the Yugoslav People's Army to stop its actions and movements of armed forces in Slovenia.

This corresponds to the commitment that the FEC made earlier, and the FEC expects that this will also be done by those who are taking part in this clash.

In addition, the FEC proposes—and is in touch with some members of the SFRY Presidency, I personally have been in touch with Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski—that the Presidency hold a session this evening, with all its members, that Stipe Mesic be proclaimed president of the Presidency, and thus provide for the commander in chief of the Yugoslav People's Army that currently does not exist.

The FEC also proposes that, after the presidency has been elected, a session be called with all presidents of the republics—that is to say the presidents of the Presidencies. This session, with the president of the Federal Assembly, the president and a certain number of members of the FEC, will discuss and adopt a proposal on the 3-month moratorium that the FEC proposed in its stands of 27 June.

The FEC does not propose a return to any initial situation, but simply wants this time to be (?free) of any unilateral acts that in our extremely complex situation could, as I have already said, lead to consequences that nobody would be able to stop.

Moreover, in this 3-month period we should solve all contentious issues and all wishes of the citizens and peoples of the republics in a peaceful and democratic way, and in this way prevent the solution of these (?same) problems through a general interethnic clashes and bloodshed.

In proposing this, the FEC counts, as it has done in the past, on the support of the world, particularly the EC, the United States, and the USSR, it counts on them to support with peaceful and democratic means such a process of consolidating relations within our country.

You probably know that the Council of Ministers of the EC held a session today. Foreign Ministers Poos and Van den Broek are arriving in Yugoslavia tonight on behalf of the 12. De Michelis will hold a meeting on behalf of the EC. We will hold talks with them, and they will probably propose appropriate conclusions of the EC tomorrow. You know that the EC delegation led by Presidents Santer and Delors visited Yugoslavia and that we spoke about it. At a news conference I informed you of the results of this visit. It is very important that, accepting these proposals of the FEC, along with the proposal I made earlier regarding a stop of clashes, space is opened so that we can receive real support from the EC and the world, support that Yugoslavia deserves on the basis of what it has been doing in the last 40 or so years in the world. Above all, this is something that Yugoslavia's citizens deserve.

I thank you for coming here and for your patience in listening to what I had to say on behalf of the Federal Executive Council. Unfortunately, since the arrival of the representatives of the EC to Yugoslavia is drawing near, I will postpone my answers to your questions for some other time. In addition, there will be frequent news conferences by members of the Federal Executive Council, who will after this, I hope, be able to give you answers to all your questions. Thank you.

Markovic Criticizes Media Coverage of Crisis

LD2806230391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2210 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 28 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Federal Prime Minister Markovic tonight expressed disappointment over "the closed-mindedness of the media in Yugoslavia", in [a] brief meeting with journalists he substantiated his claim with the latest example today. As Markovic said, Croatian television covered his news conference today with only five sentences and five minutes of negative comments.

According to Markovic, foreign news media are more fair-minded, so it seems that the world is better informed about the events in Yugoslavia than certain parts of the country.

The Yugoslav prime minister very positively assessed the mission of good will of the E.C. According to Markovic, the three ministers offered full support to the government measures primarily those which relate to resolving the constitutional crisis, electing the president and vice president of the State Presidency and suspending all unilateral decisions on independence.

Bank Suspends Credit to Slovenia, Croatia

LD2806164591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1536 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia (NBY) has instructed the Central Bank to suspend the granting of new credits and investments from the primary issue, on any basis, through the National Bank of Croatia and the National Bank of Slovenia.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia is suspending the sale of foreign exchange on the money market of competent banks on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia has also suspended issuing approval for registering new foreign loans to competent banks on the territory of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia.

Army Statement Rejects Slovenean Propaganda

LD2906124491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—"The Yugoslav People's Army is not at war with the Slovenian people, nor shall it ever be. It can never be an invader in relation to it", said the information service of the Army's Ljubljana corps in a statement released on Saturday.

"The Yugoslav People's Army has only carried out, consistently and persistently, the tasks set to it by the assembly and government of Yugoslavia and by its supreme command, exclusively in protecting the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia as the only recognized subject of international law," says the statement.

It adds that the army units were only engaged in actions directly connected with the execution of that basic task, and that everything was done to ensure that they carry out the task with the least possible number of unnecessary casualties.

"The fact is that there were no casualties or material damage where there were no barricades on the roads and guerrilla actions by territorial defence and police, and where the army units were not attacked first," notes the statement issued by the army corps with the headquarters in the capital of Slovenia.

Yugoslav People's Army members and commands feel deeply offended by the inhuman propaganda campaign launched by Slovenian authorities through the republic's media, says the statement.

"Common lies, untruths, semi-truths and rumours were being launched throughout the campaign," points out the statement. "Unfortunately," it adds, "such propaganda was to a large extent responsible for the innocent civilian casualties because people were deceived, misguided and constantly encouraged to expose themselves and their property to danger," says the statement. "To call the Yugoslav Army an army of occupation is a gross deception of the public, a big imposture and lie," says the statement, adding that to "describe the carrying out of the tasks set by the Yugoslav leadership as a fascist act is an example of cheap and inhuman propaganda deception."

We are convinced that the army units could only be called treacherous and capitulatory if they failed to carry out a task set, that statement points out.

Unfortunately, it says, the Slovenian propaganda headquarters has indoctrinated the population with propaganda that the Yugoslav Army members are fascists, occupiers, aggressors, murderers, etc.

"The territorial defence and police thus took advantage of the humane attitude of Yugoslav Army members by treacherously attacking and killing young soldiers," says the statement.

It warns about false reports on the number of killed, surrendered and deserters and on the Yugoslav Army's alleged inhuman behaviour towards the civilian population. It says that the "guerrilla actions organised by (Slovenian) government structures against Yugoslav Army members and their families are incomprehensible and inhuman."

To illustrate the point, the statement cites the examples of electricity, water supply and telephone communications cuts, prevention of medical help and food transport, and the kidnapping of Yugoslav Army members and civilians employed in the army.

The statement describes as unprecedented the case of a guerrilla action in which a bomb was planted under a car taking the wives of two army officers to work. A young mother lost a leg while the other woman was wounded in the explosion, says the statement.

It is appalling that the university medical centre in Ljubljana [passage indistinct].

Army Plans To Remove Slovene Leadership

LD2806133291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Maribor, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Slovenian daily VECER today accuses the federal government of

giving the 'hardliners in top army circles' a legitimate support for what it calls an 'occupation of Slovenia.'

'The brutality of the attack surprised even the greatest pessimists,' says VECER, stressing that 'despite the threats of Prime Minister Ante Markovic, it was hard to believe that he would authorize an aggression which could only mean his own political end.'

According to the paper, the real issue is not why the prime minister lost his nerve and 'gambled away in one day everything by which he gained so much support abroad, but whether Markovic is still pulling the strings or is it the General Staff which—the paper argues - detached itself from the federal leadership several months before Croatia and Slovenia.

VECER says some movements of army units prove that the 'army has not only received the orders from Belgrade to take over the border crossings but that its aim is evidently—or in the first place—the Slovenian political leadership.'

Papers Assess Federal Government's Actions

LD2806191891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE daily assesses today that the federal government, despite its best intentions and its systematic and irrefutable arguments, has failed to bring to reason the 'disobedient' republics. So far the federal government has showed great patience and even tolerance towards the violators of the federal laws and constitution. Now, to act against a forceful change of the borders the federal government employed the legal means in order to protect the country's territorial integrity, writes OSLOBODJENJE.

Zagreb VJESNIK paper says that the federal government, with its actions predominantly in Slovenia has lost what little moral credit it had enjoyed in the country. The paper adds that foreign countries do not view with approval army violence in Slovenia and also in parts of Croatia.

In taking over the functions of the withered-away Presidency of the SFRY and of the entirely enfeebled federal parliament, the government of Prime minister Amoe Markovic, as VJESNIK writes, took over the tasks that exceeds both its constitutional powers and its capacity to control events.

Belgrade EKSPRES POLITIKA daily poses a question as to 'where will the federal government end up if it goes on evading a clear pin-pointing the causes of the crisis that rocks Yugoslavia.'

Ante Markovic, to all appearances, does not have a will for this, the paper notes and recalls that the federal prime minister, a day ahead of Croatia's secession had found it appropriate, while addressing the Croatian Assembly, to point to 'those who are, outside this republic, the causes of what is taking place in it.'

EKSPRES POLITIKA also asserts that Prime Minister Markovic deluded the general public by assertions that it was false dilemma 'a federation or a confederation,' because in his report to the Federal Assembly he stated that it was the interest of all citizens that Yugoslavia should be defined as an alliance of sovereign republics.

Paper on Slovene Responsibility for Violence

LD2906150291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSPRES says today that 'the leadership of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, which launched and carried out the acts of gross violence, is responsible for the clashes between Slovenia's territorial defence and the Yugoslav People's Army.

'The Army was carrying out its constitutional tasks of protecting the undermined integrity of Yugoslavia and its borders after Slovenia proclaimed independence from Yugoslavia', the paper adds.

'Nobody has prevented nor will prevent the Slovenian people to leave Yugoslavia, but a separation from the common state should take place according to the Constitution and law and in agreement with the other Yugoslav peoples', says POLITIKA ESKPRES.

The Army on Thursday launched an action in Slovenia to protect the Yugoslav state borders with Austria, Italy and Hungary, on the basis of conclusions of the Yugoslav parliament and federal government, after Slovenia proclaimed independence.

Government Appeals for Immediate Cease-Fire

LD2806130291 Belgrade Radio Yugoslavia in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] At its session this morning, Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic's government assessed that the situation in the country was deteriorating and becoming increasingly dramatic.

In keeping with its orientation for a peaceful and democratic resolution of all conflicts and the crisis in the country, the federal government, which is almost permanently in session, requested an immediate cease-fire in all parts of the country.

It once again called on all political factors in the country to give a positive response to the proposal it made yesterday for proclaiming a moratorium on all the decisions on dissociation and secession, that is, for restoring the state of affairs that existed on 25th June and for launching dialogue on finding a way out of the crisis and on the country's future order.

However, this appeal by Prime Minister Markovic's federal government has not yet met with a positive

response. On the contrary, as we said earlier, armed clashes, which in terms of their intensity and casualties are taking on the character of a real war, are escalating.

Stipe Mesic Calls For Halt to Hostilities

LD2806144191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Here is an item of news that we have just received. After meeting with Vasil Tupurkovski, who has just arrived in Zagreb, Stipe Mesic, the constitutional president of the Yugoslav Presidency, is now talking with journalists at Banjski Dvor. At the beginning of this news conference, Mr. Mesic stated that consultations are taking place between the members of the Yugoslav Presidency and republican leaders. [words indistinct] is being sought for the constitutional constitution [as heard] of the federal president, for a halt to the hostilities in Slovenia, and the return of the Army to its barracks. The country has experienced complete erosion, Stipe Mesic said. The Federal Government has attempted to gain control over the customs services, it has sent in the Army, but things have become completely (?out of control). The responsibility of those who have overstepped the limits of the permissible will be established later. For the moment the most important thing is that there should be a halt to hostilities, that the Army returns to its barracks, that a dialogue begins, and that finally, the Presidency of Yugoslavia should be constituted in a constitutional manner and in accordance with the standing orders.

FEC Demands Cease-Fire, Suspends Army Action

LD2806152291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade 28 Jun (TANJUG)—This afternoon, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic said during the morning session that the FEC decided to demand a cease-fire in all parts of the country. The FEC also demanded negotiations to discuss ways to resolve the crisis in the country in a democratic and peaceful manner.

Ante Markovic said that the federal secretary for national defense told the Yugoslav People's Army to suspend its activity and movement in Slovenia.

Cease-Fire Negotiations Detailed

AU2906131491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Text] We have new details about the talks or, if you like, the negotiations that took place yesterday evening and last night. Olivija Rusovac has a report.

[Rusovac] According to the information that I have from last night's session of the Federal Executive Council, the conflicts in Slovenia should have been stopped at 1930 [1730 GMT] yesterday. This is how this deadline was reached.

At yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council, which began at around noon, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense first of all informed the government that the Brnik airport had not been bombarded because it was being held by the Yugoslav People's Army, which, as he put it, would not bombard itself. This representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense also said that the Slovene forces were waging a guerrilla war, that the Army's losses were (?extremely) high, which it could not put up with, and that if there were no negotiations on a cease-fire, the Army would be forced to take other action and not only those connected with the conclusions of the Federal Executive Council.

At about 1500 [1300 GMT], as is well known, Ante Markovic made a statement on the decision on the cease-fire and the end to Army activity, because the aim of engaging the Army in Slovenia had been achieved. Stane Brovet then called Milan Kucan and proposed a cease-fire and Kucan asked that this proposal be made in written form, which was done. This happened at around 1700 [1500 GMT], however, a response from Kucan did not arrive.

In the meantime, Kucan called Ante Markovic and told him that the Yugoslav People's Army was destroying everything in its way and that the Karavanke tunnel had been destroyed and Dravograd was being bombarded. Veljko Kadijevic denied Kucan's claim and Markovic asked for a direct meeting between Kucan and Kadijevic in order to agree on an end to conflicts.

Stane Brovet held the meeting because of his post. At 1930 [1730 GMT], it was agreed that the cease-fire would be at 2100 [1900 GMT] and that the consequences would be born by those who violated the agreement.

Stane Brovet said at the meeting of the Federal Executive Council that the Yugoslav People's Army had received the order on the cease-fire at 1930 [1730 GMT]. He proposed that because of the great amount of disinformation, military attaches from embassies in Yugoslavia be invited to the field as foreign observers and the Federal Executive Council accepted this proposal, but only as a good idea.

Otherwise, the propaganda machine in Slovenia, which showed itself to be more superior in this respect, began to create an atmosphere in the world to the disadvantage of the Federal Government, as if it had provoked the conflict and the basic reason for the conflict that began after Slovenia took over Yugoslav (?customs) began to slightly sink into oblivion.

An interesting detail in all this is that Markovic invited Milan Kucan to Belgrade for talks on a cease-fire and Kucan replied that he was frightened. Markovic

answered that he would personally come for him and if need be, both of them would die. This is not of course a suicide announcement but a way to encourage Kucan, but without success. This was at the session of the Federal Executive Council, which lasted until 2200 [2000 GMT] last night, and after this Markovic was even more disappointed by reports that fighting was nevertheless continuing near Rozna Dolina. He (?paraphrased) this report with the words: You see the war is continuing.

[Announcer] Is there anything else, Olivija, that you can tell us at the moment?

[Rusovac] Yes, in my opinion last night's peace mission by the EC seems to have been without success, and its outcome has remained hanging in the air. Markovic said in reply to the question put to him last night by the mission on whether he could guarantee the return of the Army to the barracks, that they would have to ask the other warring side, too. As Markovic said, the Army will return to its barracks if the implementation of the unilateral decision, because of which the Army had to embark on a conflict, is stopped. Markovic could not guarantee that the SFRY Presidency would be set up because of, as he put it, excessively hot heads and too little reason.

I will add only the information on the talks between Slobodan Milosevic and the EC mission. Slobodan Milosevic did not give definite answers to the only question that was put to him by the guests, which concerned the setting up of the SFRY Presidency. He replied that he could not influence the election of Mesic as president of the Presidency, but if Croatia and Slovenia suspended their decision, then those who vote in the SFRY Presidency would be pleased [primiti s blagonaklonoscu] with this.

After the return of the peace mission, the EC Council will be briefed on the situation in our country and there will at least be fewer lies and disinformation and less room for different interpretations of who is the aggressor and who is fighting for the preservation of independence and so on. Last night, the guests from the EC again mentioned that as early as today the EC could make a positive decision on aid to Yugoslavia if the conflicts end.

[Announcer] Thank you, Olivija Rusovac, who has given us information from trustworthy sources.

Slovene Minister: Army Not Observing Cease-Fire

LD2906160391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Information Minister Jelko Kacin told reporters today that units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) were not observing the agreement on cease-fire in the Republic of Slovenia.

"JNA units are trying to take over some border crossings," said Kacin at a press conference. In these battles units of the Slovenian territorial defence had "destroyed one tank," claimed Kacin.

Kacin also said that "until 06:00 local time, units of the Slovenian territorial defence had captured 525 JNA troops."

So far, 247 JNA troops have gone over to the Slovenian territorial defence, according to Kacin.

Ministry Accuses Slovenia of Cease-Fire Violations

LD2906155491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)—The Territorial Defense units of the Republic of Slovenia have on a number of occasions last night, after the cease-fire was announced, opened fire on Army facilities, the Yugoslav Ministry of Defense Information Office said today.

The communique said that the Army "has observed the accord on the cessation of armed activity after 9 pm (local time)". The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) has responded to the attacks and there were casualties on both sides, the communque added.

Slovenia's authorities have accussed this morning the Yugoslav People's Army of failing to observe the cease-fire and of continuing operations after the cease-fire was announced.

Today's Ministry of Defense communique denies Slovenia's President Milan Kucan's statement that preparations are underway for an "all-out war" and that a mobilization of the Yugoslav Army is also underway on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

"The Army mobilization is not underway either in Serbia or in any other Yugoslav republic", the communique added.

Internal Affairs Statement on Border Control

LD2806122691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—In order to implement the 25 June decision of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on taking control of the state border crossings, yesterday in the Republic of Slovenia, 386 members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs reached the destinations envisaged in the secretary's plan of action, today's statement from this Federal Secretariat states.

Despite the demands which the Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs sent to the Slovene republican secretary for internal affairs, of which the public was informed yesterday, it was not possible for the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in cooperation with the Federal

Secretariat for National Defense, to carry out its duties in a peaceful manner, the statement stresses.

Not only did the internal affairs organs of the Republic of Slovenia not accept any form of contact with representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, they also put up various forms of resistance together with units of the territorial defense of the Republic of Slovenia. The Federal Secretariat representatives were attacked with gunfire, various barriers have been erected on the routes of their advance toward the border crossings, and so on. In an armed attack at the Karavanke border crossing point, an Army helicopter was hit, one member of the Federal Secretariat was lightly wounded, and about 30 policemen belonging to the Federal Secretariat were surrounded in the Jesenice region.

The statement says Federal Secretariat personnel have succeeded in these difficult conditions in taking control of the majority of border crossings in the Republic of Slovenia—Fernetici, Jesenice, Hodos, Skofije, Dolga Vas, Getberovic, Duh na Ostrem Vrhu, Jezersko, Predelj, Ucje, Robic, Lipica, Kozina, and Karavanke. It is expected that in the course of the day, in cooperation with the Yugoslav People's Army, the remaining border crossings will be occupied in accordance with the consistent realization of the tasks of the FEC decision.

However, the statement warns, Federal Secretariat personnel are faced with certain problems which are hampering normal work at the border crossings. Before abandoning some buildings, workers of the internal affairs organs of the Republic of Slovenia damaged or destroyed most of the technology, cut telephone lines, and removed or destroyed documentation, files, and so on. Intensive activity is under way aimed at creating conditions for the normalization of work. A number of workers of the internal affairs organs of the Republic of Slovenia have expressed the desire to continue working at their previous tasks at the border crossings.

The public will be regularly informed about the effects of the Federal Secretariat's activities in view of the exceptionally large amount of disinformation which is being spread to the Yugoslav and international public from the Republic of Slovenia, the statement concludes.

Slovene, Yugoslav Army Forces Clash at Border

LD2806194491

[Editorial Report] Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1845 GMT on 28 June carries a five-minute report from Varazdin by an unidentified correspondent. He opens his report by referring to a Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) armored column moving from Mursko Sredisce, near Cakoved in Croatia, toward the border with Slovenia.

He continues: "Just a short time ago the armored column turned round in Mursko Sredisce. All journalists and residents of Mursko Sredisce hoped that they would return to their barracks. It could be said, however, that this was short-lived optimism, because the column moved off toward Cakovec, but it turned right, toward the Croatian-Slovene border at the village of Raskrizje.

"Several kilometers further, near the village of Gibina, near Ljutomer, Slovenia, at about 1830, it tried to cross the Croatian-Slovene border. A very fierce clash with members of the Slovene Territorial Defense ensued. There was a great deal of shooting. An illustration of this is the fact that military vehicles brought two injured people to Cakovec hospital. One of them has died of his wounds, while the life of the other soldier [as heard] is not in danger."

Army Major General Transfers to Slovene Defense

LD2906175291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Major General Ciril Zabaret of the Yugoslav Army, has said in a special statement for [words indistinct] that as Slovene general of the Yugoslav Army he has gone over to the side of the territorial defense of Slovenia. Zabaret said that he has handed to the commander of the Fifth Military District [responsible for Slovenia and Croatia] a written report in which he informs him that because of the relations that have developed he can no longer carry out his duties, and he asks him, in accordance with the law, to be retired. His request was granted.

Appointment of New Air Force Commander 'Unusual'

LD2906152891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1248 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI reports today that "General Zvonko Jurjevic has replaced General Anton Tus as commander of the Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft defence several days ago".

The paper quotes "unofficial, but well-informed sources".

"The explanation offered for the replacement is that 60-year-old General Tus is to retire on December 31, under the Law on Armed Forces", the paper adds.

"The usual practice so far was that a commanding officer of Tus's rank would hand over office in early September and not in late June, i.e. four and not six months before retirement", says VECERNJE MNOVOSTI.

"For that reason, the replacement can be viewed as unusual and linked with the latest heightening of the Yugoslav crisis, especially after the events of June 25", it explains.

On June 25, the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia proclaimed its sovereignty and the Republic of Slovenia its independence from Yugoslavia.

General Jurjevic was deputy chief of the Yugoslav Army's general staff, in charge of the Air Force and anti-aircraft defence.

Army Stops Activities; Tasks 'Accomplished'

AU2806134891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Olivija Rusovac report]

[Text] Our reporter Olivija Rusovac is again on the line. Let us hear what she has to report:

[Rusovac] The Federal Executive Council session has ended. A news conference with Ante Markovic will be held at 1730; at 1530 [1330 GMT] [Rusovac corrects herself].

As I have learned, at the session the federal government it was stated that the Yugoslav People's Army has stopped all its activities in Slovenia, as it has accomplished the planned tasks.

We will be given more details at the news conference.

Brovet Threatens Second Stage of Fighting

LD2806144691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Dusko Mandic report]

[Excerpts] Following a short break, since the session lasted until this morning, the Federal Government has been in session since noon. According to unofficial but usually well-informed sources, the main speaker at the session was Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense. He denied energetically that Ljubljana airport had been bombed. The Air Force, Admiral Brovet said, is not there to bomb but only to carry out defense tasks. The admiral also informed the Federal Government that all border crossings, apart from Sentilj, are in the hands of the army. [passage omitted]

Admiral Brovet informed the government that five Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] soldiers died and 22 were wounded. [passage omitted]

It cannot be established at the moment who is in fact in command of the army. Admiral Stane Brovet said at [word indistinct] Federal Executive Council [FEC] session that Slovene guerrilla warfare will not be tolerated, and that the armed conflict will enter a second phase. This, if it can be understood in this way, means conflicts will spread throught the Slovene territory. It seems that some unidentified parts of the command are saying in private that Listica might never be repeated.

We have learned from unofficial sources that FEC Vice President Zivko Pregl, although he was always in agreement with Prime Minister Markovic, is at the moment on his way to Ljubljana and, it seems, Ivo Vajgl [former Federal Secretartiat for Foreign Affairs official, also from Slovenia] is doing the same. The senior staff of Ivan Erzen, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, answers all his calls while he is not there. Listeners and journalists can only guess what this means. The federal government is, apart from short breaks, in permanent session. We have also learned that the government is also in constant touch with European leaders.

Air Force Confirms Downing of Mi-8 Helicopter

LD2806162691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—The information service of the Yugoslav Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Defense Command said today that a Mi-8 Air Force helicopter was downed at around 7 p.m. yesterday over Ig near Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia [as received].

The helicopter was hit by an anti-aircraft missile. All three crew members were killed, the information service said.

Ministry Says 10 Soldiers Killed in Slovenia

LD2806174891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Ten Yugoslav People's Army members—five officers and five soldiers—have been killed in Slovenia in the line of duty, Yugoslav Defence Ministry spokesman Colonel Milan Gvero told a press conference today.

Gvero expressed deep sorrow over the loss of lives and said that the Yugoslav People's Army units had not opened fire first, but acted only in self-defence.

We are not informed about the number of casualties sustained by those who had put up resistance to the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army], said Gvero answering a reporter's question.

Army Denies Airport, Slovenean TV Studio Bombed

AU2806140391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] We have just received news that the Information Service of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has issued a communique concerning the statement made today by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin at a news conference in which he claimed the Air Force and Air Defense of the Yugoslav People's Army bombed Brnik airport, Slovenia Television, and some facilities in Maribor. The Federal Secretariat for National Defense states that this is completely false and arbitrary information.

The Air Force and Air Defense planes were used at Brnik to support the land forces of the Yugoslav People's Army and used only with smaller arms [steraljcko naoruzanje].

The information published by the Croatian media that 17 citizens were wounded by gunfire from barracks in Osijek is also arbitrary and malicious, the Information Service of the Yugoslav People's Army states.

Army Spokesman Regrets 'Fabrications'

LD2806210991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—According to available information, 10 members of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA]—five officers and five soldiers—were killed while carrying out tasks in the territory of Slovenia. Twenty-two JNA members were wounded, Col. Milan Gvero told a news conference at the Federal Defense Ministry this evening.

We do not know the casualties of those who resisted the Army, Gvero said, emphasizing that army units never opened fire first, but only in self-defense.

Two military helicopters were downed and 12 vehicles, including several armoured personnel carriers, were damaged. Gvero said the Army had no need to take prisoners or restrict the movements of those who did not put up armed resistance.

Where capturing of army members is concerned, I categorically [word indistinct] that stories to this effect are being used as propaganda against the Army. Only some crew members of damaged army vehicles have been taken prisoner and there was no capturing on a mass scale.

Asked if airports and civilian vehicles in Slovenia were bombed, allegedly causing casualties, Gvero replied that airports were not bombed. We do not have any information that facilities or barricades in which people were located were attacked, he said.

Gvero said reports that Yugoslav air force planes had violated the air space of neighboring countries were groundless.

The JNA was engaged to prevent unilateral and constitutional changing of Yugoslavia's borders, without the consent of all its citizens, Gvero said.

As it has been publicly announced, Yugoslav army units did not intend to use their weapons and open fire, Gvero said. He added that the Army had information that officers of Slovenian armed formations, which fought against the JNA, "had explicit orders to open fire on people and destroy army equipment".

They also expressed extreme ruthlessness, Gvero said, adding that first aid vehicles had been prevented from passing through some settlements and ambulances were not allowed to approach the bodies of soldiers killed in the downed helicopter.

JNA units did not open fire until there was loss of life on their side. Fire was opened to eliminate obstacles which could not be otherwise removed and there had been no one in or near the obstacles in question, Gvero said.

A propaganda and psychological campaign against JNA units has been launched [words indistinct] and is spreading, Gvero said.

The public is told fabrications, exaggerations and unscrupulous untruths. Some media report that the building of Slovenian Television and Brnik airport have been bombed, that whole JNA units had been captured, that there are hundreds of casualties.... These are gross fabrications, Gvero said.

There have been illegal arrests of military and federal police members in public places in Slovenia, and water and power supplies have been denied to some garrisons (in Ljubljana and Vrhnika). Telephone links with some military facilities have also been cut, Gvero said.

Asked how the JNA and Slovenian territorial defence will live together in future in view of the fact that the Army has been described as an occupying force in Slovenia, Gvero said that "is there any case of anyone occupying oneself".

How can the JNA be an occupying force on Yugoslav soil, Gvero asked. Under the federal constitution and laws, we shall cooperate with all those who want cooperation, peace, freedom and progress, Gvero said.

Belgrade Radio Contrasts Reports on Fighting

AU2806214691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Dragan Stavljanin report]

[Text] In spite of the fact that the Federal Executive Council demanded all armed clashes cease in Slovenia and that the Federal Secretariat for National Defense stated that the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] stopped its actions at 1500 [1300 GMT] because it has accomplished its task—the takeover of all border crossings with Italy, Austria, and Hungary—battles are still being waged in this republic. Dragan Stavljanin reports from Ljubljana:

[Stavljanin] According to Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin, the contradictory situation arose because some JNA units, as he said, continued their actions with the help of the Air Force planes. The republican Minister of Police Igor Bavcar said that the JNA planes bombed the Karavanke border crossing and some Slovene Television transmitters.

Another contradictory report is that, according to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the JNA and

the federal militia have taken over all border crossings. However, the statement issued by the Slovene Presidency claims that the majority of the border crossings are in the hands of the Slovene militia.

A Radio Slovenia correspondent from Nova Gorica reported that shortly before 1900 [1700 GMT], members of the Slovene Territorial Defense attacked the border crossing in this town that was controlled by the JNA and the federal militia. After a 1-hour battle, according to the aforementioned radio report, 50 JNA soldiers surrendered with five tanks and the Slovene armed forces took over Nova Gorica.

According to the Slovene media, the Territorial Defense controls Sentilj.

One can conclude from the above that the activities of some JNA units, after the order of the Federal Secretariat for National efense on halting military activities, were motivated by self-defense. Witnesses also claim that members of the Slovene Territorial Defense attacked the JNA units blocked on the roads.

About 30 minutes ago, Radio Slovenia reported that the deputy federal secretary for national defense, Stane Brovet, held talks with Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa. As Radio Slovenia reported, Brovet informed Jansa that he did not know that some JNA units carried out activities after the deadline. According to this source, Brovet said that all JNA units will stop their combat activities at 2100 [1900 GMT]. Radio Slovenia did not say whether the Slovene armed forces will do the same.

I do not have any information as to whether armed battles are ongoing. The exact number of casualties is not known either.

Ljubljana is blocked with two rings of barricades, one around the outskirts and one around the city center. City traffic is limited and inter-city transit has been canceled. Rail traffic is normal except between Maribor and Sentilj and Cakovac and Maribor.

Finally, as we have unofficially learned, Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the SFRY Presidency, has arrived in Ljubljana to hold talks with the political leadership of Slovenia.

Slovenia

Jansa, Bavcar, Kacin News Conference

AU2806200891

[Editorial Report] At 1515 GMT, Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene carries a live relay of a news conference held at Cankar Hall attended by Slovene Presidency President Bucar; Igor Bavcar, minister of internal affairs; Janez Jansa, minister of national defense; and Jelko Kacin, minister of information.

At the beginning of the conference, Kacin asks Bucar to present the general views formulated at the two expanded sessions of the Slovene Presidency.

Bucar starts at 1517 GMT. He comments on the Federal Secretariat for National Defense's cease-fire proposal and the initiative by EC ministers Santer, De Michelis, and Van der Broeck. He deems the decisions made by the FEC to be unilateral. "If we do not agree on negotiations, than we will be exposed to criticisms that we are the ones unwilling to negotiate. At the same time, if we agree on such a negotiating standpoint, we will lose everything that we have acquired—on the formal, state, legal, and military levels. Therefore, to negotiate, we should deny everything that we have strived for since last year's elections." He says Slovenes are willing to talk and have offered negotiations before: "However, the first thing is that our autonomy is recognized. We cannot deviate from this even an inch." Bucar specifies that Slovenes are willing to talk, but in view of the latest events, he expresses doubt whether these talks will be successful.

At 1526 GMT, Minister of Internal Affairs Bavcar gives a general assessment of the security situation. He says that today the Army proved that it would fulfill threats made yesterday to Prime Minister Peterle. The Army used aircraft and was attacking the civilian parts of towns—as occurred at Sentilj near Maribor. He further says that the Army was also attacking border crossings, especially the border with Austria, and in doing so, breached the territorial integrity of Austria. He claims that the Army did not manage to break through the majority of road blockades. "In some areas, we captured and acquired enormous numbers of deserters. The figures, which are still being totaled, are getting so big that we already have problems in feeding and housing deserters and POW's. In the area of Murska Sobota alone, we captured over 400 soldiers and officers. Most of the prisoners are Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] soldiers as well as the employees of the Federal Customs Directorate and federal police units. Even the commander of a special brigade from Belgrade has been captured and arrested by the Slovene police." He also comments on the statement by the Federal Executive Council on a cease-fire. He deems it to be a "complete lie. For instance, at 1500 [1300 GMT], the Army attacked Sentilj, where it has used all means of tank support. Later on, at 1637 [1437] the Army attacked the relay station on Nanos—this tower has no connection with defense—with two G-4 jets. The Army has rocketed and bombed this tower and now, because of the damage, it cannot broadcast television programming, although it can broadcast radio. Therefore, all these lies since 1500 [1300 GMT] are very obvious."

At 1517 GMT, Defense Minister Jansa gives the latest information on the situation in Slovenia. He comments on the statement by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. "Even after 1500 [1300 GMT], some commanders were still carrying out hostilities—for instance General Delic who is threatening the mayors of the

towns in Stajerska and Prekmurje regions with air-raids. A few minutes ago I was told that Murska Sobota had an air-raid alert; that is to say, an alarm sounded to warn of an air-raid. Earlier I was called to the telephone. President Kucan was calling. He had spoken with General Brovet, deputy Federal Secretary for National Defense, a deputy of the general that has attacked our state. Brovet assured Kucan that they had stopped all hostilities, and if they were still taking place, they were being carried out on the initiative of local commanders. President Kucan demanded a written statement on this, and it has been promised that this document with the signature of General Kadijevic will arrive in a few minutes. If this document arrives, then President Kucan will personally come here and show it to you. Of course, I would also say that it is uncertain what is going on in the military leadership of the former Yugoslavia, because, regarding the guidelines for the actions that are now being carried out—I refer to the facts envisaged in the so-called command-headquarters exercise, Bedem—this activity of the Yugoslav Army can happen on the territory of other countries, not only Slovenia. That is to say, in neighboring states as well. The breach of the air space of the Republic of Austria occurred at least two or three times. Yesterday, when they were attacking the border crossing at Jezersko, bullets were also falling on the Austrian side, and during the rocketing of the border crossing at Gornja Radgona, the air and territorial space of the Republic of Austria were also breached. Therefore, despite TANJUG reports and despite the fact that a written confirmation of the cessation of hostilities by the JNA has been promised, I would find it hard to assure you that this exists as a reality."

At 1537 GMT, Bucar, Bavcar, Jansa and Kacin start answering journalists' questions. At 1538 GMT, Janez Jansa says: "A report has just arrived that a JNA airplane rocketed the Karavanke border crossing." Bavcar speaks on the defense strategy of the territorial defense force and adds: "We actually have information that the JNA tank at Brnik opened fire at a vehicle with foreign license plates, that is to say, a vehicle with two foreign citizens. This vehicle burst into flames, and according to our information, the persons in question were two Austrian journalists. The red cross ambulance accompanied by the Slovene police has driven to the site of the accident, but, the people who were there and witnessed the fire were not able to approach this vehicle because of the constant machine gun fire." A foreign journalist asks about the prisoners of war and their treatment. Kacin replies that territorial forces held over 500 prisoners of war—soldiers, draftees, and civilians working for the JNA, and that all were being treated according to international conventions. Jansa also explains that none of the prisoners of war is a Slovene citizen as they had all deserted beforehand. Another foreign journalist also asks how many dead and wounded there were on both sides. Jansa replies that he could not yet give precise figures, but that "according to information that we have received, we can say that most victims were civilians and that those casualties occurred during the bombardment of certain buildings by the JNA. Many victims have fallen on the Ljubljana-Zagreb road, just before the Medvedjek slope." The victims are mostly foreign citizens, truck drivers of Bulgarian, Greek, and Romanian nationality. "I do not have exact figures, but in my judgment there are between 10 to 15 dead on the side of the territorial defense, while on the side of the occupational army the figure is significantly higher."

The live relay ends at 1619 GMT.

Kucan Dismisses Call for Moratorium on Slovenia

LD2806161491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 28 (TANJUG)—There is no civil war in Slovenia but there is the occupation of the Slovenian state by the army of another country, Slovenian President Milan Kucan told a news conference here today. Kucan said the precondition for possible negotiations was the withdrawal of the 'army of aggression.' He added that the current developments in Slovenia reduce the possibility of serious talks on setting up a community of sovereign states of Yugoslav peoples. Speaking of the federal government's proposal for a three-month moratorium on all decisions on sovereignty, disunion and the like, Kucan said a moratorium on Slovenia's decision to become an independent state, based on the plebiscite and the right of the Slovenian people to self-determination, was not possible.

Kucan assessed that the 'aggression by the Army was prompted by the decisions of the federal government' and that 'the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] is now governed by its own logic' since it is 'its own commander.'

Kucan said the Slovenian Presidency had decided on the use of weapons because the 'movements and activity of the JNA threatened not only the life and property of citizens but also the decision on the sovereignty and independence of Slovenia.' Asked what Slovenia had done in order that international influence could help to end the conflict, Kucan said activities were under way through 'favorably disposed friends abroad.'

Answering a question on Croatia's restraint with regard to the conflict between Slovenia and the Federal Army, Kucan said Croatia's position in the process of gaining independence was more difficult than Slovenia's because the Republic of Croatia must first resolve the problem of the Serb population in Croatia.

Slovene Presidency on Talks in Belgrade

LD2806183391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—The Slovene Presidency this afternoon examined the situation in the republic. The Presidency was also acquainted with the latest information on international activities aimed at

halting the aggression against the Republic of Slovenia. We read this in the statement.

The Presidency approved the proposal that Milan Kucan, president of Slovenia, should meet the three foreign ministers arriving this evening in Belgrade in the capacity of representatives of the European Twelve. However, in present circumstances it is impossible to ensure the president's departure for Belgrade.

As for the statement by Federal Premier Markovic, broadcast on television, that the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] will halt actions, the Presidency confirmed that it never officially received such a guarantee from Belgrade. In view of increasingly frequent air raids, this cannot be expected, the Slovene Presidency stated.

During the session the Presidency was briefed on air raids on Dravograd and Maribor [words indistinct] the Slovene Territorial Defense and the Slovene police in control of a large number of border crossings and supervising blockades of tank units, the Presidency stated, adding that if favored [words indistinct] for the end of military operations as soon as possible.

Kucan Rejects Reincorporation of Slovenia

LD2906164991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan said today that he 'did not see any democratic road to Slovenia's becoming a part of Yugoslavia.'

Slovenia can become a part of Yugoslavia only if it is annexed, Kucan told a press conference in Ljubljana, adding that 'such plans existed.'

Kucan said that by ceasefire, Slovenia meant the compulsory earlier coming to an agreement on all troop movements of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) on Slovenian Territory.

There can be no discussion on the withdrawal of the decision on independence made by the Slovenian Parliament, said Kucan. He added that what was happening in Slovenia now, was war.

Kucan said that in Slovenia the [word indistinct] had 'met with unarmed people who had voted for the autonomy and independence of Slovenia.'

Kucan Challenges Army Actions in Slovenia

LD2906132991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—We have not attacked anyone, rather aggression and occupation have been carried out against Slovenia by the Yugoslav People's Army, Slovene Presidency President Milan Kucan said at a news conference today. In no civilized country does the Army belong at border crossings. Likewise, neither according to the Slovene legal system, nor the legislation of the SFRY, is there any foundation for the Army to control border crossings, Kucan stressed, adding that its task is to defend the so-called green belt.

I have to say, Kucan added, that the Yugoslav Army is referring to the conclusions of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] in its activities, and Federal Government Vice President Zivko Pregl has stated that the FEC decision does not give the Army the right to do what it is doing in Slovenia. Also, in the talks which I had with Prime Minister Markovic, Kucan noted, he also indicated that the Army has no remit for this, and yet it is still citing this FEC decision.

POLITIKA Blames Kucan for Situation

LD2806135991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—In a dramatic address to the nation, President of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan has called for resistance and war, while keeping primarily his own concept of the right to a tragic step, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes in a commentary entitled 'the price of the last step.'

'Wishing to turn Slovenia into an isolated state, bounded by bunkers in the south and border posts in the north, this man has finally brought the matter to its end,' says POLITIKA.

Kucan, who was considered a wise politician, should have known what the collapse of a state entails. The top Slovenian leadership should have known that the relaxed masochism of the federal state has its upper limit, and that there are things nobody should toy with—the paper writes.

POLITIKA says that the key to the problem lies in Yugoslavia's state borders which must not be altered. This, and not an annulment of the plebiscite on Slovenia's sovereignty, is the meaning of the Army movements through Slovenia.

Plut Confirms Receipt of Cease-Fire Announcement

LD2806193991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—Dusan Plut, member of the Slovene Presidency, confirmed in the main Slovene Television news bulletin that the Slovene authorities have received the announcement of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense about the halting of Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] activities. Dr. Plut added that shortly before 1900 hours [1700 GMT] an announcement was received from the command [words indistinct] of General Kolsek that the JNA had completed operations and that it was halting its activities.

Kucan Agrees To End 'Activities'

LD2806200491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene Presidency, told Slovene Television this evening that "he had agreed with Admiral Stane Brovet, deputy federal secretary for national defense, that activities on both sides should end by 2100 [1900 GMT] at the latest."

Janez Jansa, republican secretary for national defense (of Slovenia), said Milan Kucan, had spoken about this with Gen. Andrija Raseta. [passage indistinct]

Slovene Official on Cease-Fire Conditions

LD2806211291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] What is the situation this evening in the Slovenian capital? Peter Nyaradi asked this of Matjaz Kek, the Slovenian deputy information minister.

[Begin recording] [Kek, in Slovene, with superimposed Hungarian translation] The situation at present is much calmer, but it seems the Army has not completely halted its actions by this evening. More precisely, while representatives of the military leadership have agreed to a cease-fire, we have information that low-level commanders have not yet given the cease-fire command. They allegedly defend themselves by saying that they have not heard from the Central Command. In our view, however, they do not want to obey. Nor can it be ruled out that the whole thing was only the military leaderships's trap.

[Nyaradi] Have the Slovene units halted their actions, or are they still awaiting instructions, since no one has yet given out such instructions on the Slovene side?

[Kek] We are waiting until our preconditions are fulfilled. They are simple: The Army should withdraw from all areas to its barracks, and the Yugoslav central organs should recognize the independence of the Slovene state.

[Nyaradi] In your view, is it expected that the situation will be calmer tonight?

[Kek] We trust this, this is what our wishes are. It really does not depend on us. [end recording]

Slovenia Charges Troops Ignoring Cease-Fire

LD2806225891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2200 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The republican secretariat for information reported at 2330 hours [2130 GMT] that Yugoslav Army units on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia have failed to comply with the agreement to stop all military operations. [passage omitted]

Our correspondents report renewed clashes in various parts of Slovenia. They say Territorial Defense units responded to cease-fire violations perpetrated by the Yugoslav Army. During the last three hours, minor clashes took place in the Brnik Airport area; in some areas of Prekmurje, especially in Murska Sobota and in the Ljutomer municipality, in Dravograd; and in the Gorica area. So far, only the units in Koroska have complied with the cease-fire agreement.

Slovenia's Kacin on Cease-Fire, Army Violence

LD2806230691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2059 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Interview with Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given—live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Excerpt] ...During the past two hours, and since the cease-fire came into operation, we have registered a number of violations which we cannot accept as a technical problem, but as a genuine violation of substance. For instance, the tanks positioned in the vicinity of Brnik Airport have continued firing and have kept moving. There have been attempts to remove the barricades near Ljutomer and instances of large-scale truck movements in Maribor. In Ljubljana we had cases of large groups of men leaving their barracks, with the result that I have no choice but to interpret it as a deliberate violation of the agreement.

[Correspondent] We have reported some of these events. What does it mean? Will matters get worse? What are the forecasts? Can you say something about this?

[Kacin] Well, look, for this—we are talking about forecasts—at least two parties are required; and as far as our side is concerned, we have agreed to a cease-fire. A cease-fire signifies the end of clashes and units remaining at their positions until something different is decided. Any move must be subject to mutual agreement. This obviously is not the case. We have informed President Kucan about these violations, and he will inform Mr. Markovic directly on what is happening.

[Correspondent] Mr. Kacin, can you tell us something more? It was anticipated—we have reported on it—the forthcoming meeting between Slovene President Milan Kucan and Mr. Markovic and possibly also with EC representatives.

[Kacin] This meeting will certainly take place. It will be held on the territory of former Yugoslavia and outside the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, because as a result of an attack by a hostile army, the territory of our state is not the most suitable place for such top-level international meetings. We will see what the points of departure are; but we are realists as far as the forecasts, and especially as far as the expectations are concerned, because after everything that has happened to us during the past few days and hours we have enough reasons to be cautious.

[Correspondent] When can we expect some news reports about this?

[Kacin] Well, I think this is a very demanding issue; and after all our casualties, after all our troubles, we are not likely to finish talking in just a few minutes. The top-level people have a lot to say to one another, and to show one another as well, because our delegation possesses video material showing the Yugoslav People's Army running amok on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

[Correspondent] Of course, you have seen this video material. This is an interesting detail which probably is not all that usual. What, in fact, can be seen on the tapes?

[Kacin] Well, mainly the violence. A real picture of what has been going on. You know, if one judges Slovenia by what one can see in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade, one does so on what has been reported, and the picture is far removed from the actual truth. The top people are victims of their apparatus, who make them happy with facts in their own way; in short, everything that reaches them has in some way been rehashed, and we are deeply convinced that the top officials have no idea what is happening in Slovenia. [passage omitted]

Yugoslav Army Cease-Fire Violations Reported

LD2806215391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2107 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] As we have reported, although an agreement has been reached to stop all military operations on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, an agreement that was reached at the highest level between Ljubljana and Belgrade, Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] units on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia have not complied with this agreement. They are trying to leave the positions they currently hold, remove the barricades, and occupy new positions in the vicinity of the state border and in the interior.

Since 2100 [1900 GMT], when all military operations were scheduled to cease, 12 violations of this agreement have been noted, especially by the units commanded by the occupying Army Generals Belic and Pavlov.

We have just learned that clashes occurred between the JNA and Slovene territorial units at Sempeter, near Gorica, in the vicinity of the local border crossing, and 1 kilometer to the south, near the international border crossing at Vrtojba. According to information received from Pomurje, shooting can still be heard in the villages in the Ljutomer municipality nearest to the Croat border. [passage omitted]

It is clear that the lowest JNA commands have not received cease-fire orders or refuse to carry them out.

It is reported from the Novo Mesto area, or, more precisely, from Medvedjek, on the Ljubljana-Zagreb highway, that men from the Karlovac unit [in Croatia], who for almost two days have been encircled, refuse to surrender to Slovene territorial defense forces. [passage omitted]

Cease-Fire Violations Reported in Slovenia

LD2906052691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Slovene Radio reports that a number of clashes have taken place in the wake of the cease-fire agreement. Several took place in Kranj and around Vrhnika and Cerknica. A Yugoslav Army helicopter landed in Bojkosce near Vrhnika and discharged three commandos who clashed with members of the Territorial Defense. This last report has been confirmed by the local Territorial Defense headquarters.

Slovene Radio also reports that there has been a clash with a detachment stranded near Dravograd. It is assumed that these soldiers do not yet know about the cease-fire.

The radio also reports a clash between tanks and units of the Territorial Defense near Borejci, after which the tanks retreated across the Drava River to the Croatian side.

Damjan Vojko, commander of the Brnik police station, told Slovene Radio that yesterday's incident following the cease-fire, which should have gone into effect at 2100, occurred when members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia tried to examine why the lights were on in an office above Adria Airways' hangar. A Yugoslav Army trank crew then fired tracer bullets from their antiaircraft gun.

Slovenia Says Troops Not Respecting Cease-Fire

LD2906055991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0213 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Army is not respecting truce and is trying to benefit from the ensuing night and launch new actions, the government of Yugoslavia's northwestern republic of Slovenia announced early this morning.

"Troops of the Yugoslav Army units are not observing the truce agreement between the Republic of Slovenia's leadership and the Yugoslav Army scheduled to start at 2100 hours on June 28," the announcement says.

Involved is a conscious break of the agreement and Slovenian President Milan Kucan is going to inform Federal Premier Ante Markovic on this, the announcement added.

'Air Alert' Reported in Murska Sobota

LD2906162491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] During our program we received a telephone call from Yugoslavia, from Murska Sobota, 40 km from Ljubljana. On the line is Robert Palinkas, "Black Box" staff member.

[Palinkas] Despite the fact that federal forces have announced that they will hold a cease-fire, here in Murska Sobota at the moment there is an air alert. We can just hear the planes coming. The town was also bombed yesterday.

There is a barracks in Murska Sobota which is in the hands of the federal forces. It has been surrounded by the local forces who are trying to starve them out. There is a sort of static warfare. Everyone has their guns loaded. From time to time, one or two soldiers escape from the barracks. The Slovenian local forces capture and hold them captive in a student hostel. Federal forces announced yesterday that if they are not let out then they will start bombing civilian buildings with artillery.

Here in the garden of this house, there are 10-12 Slovenian soldiers. They have a very good relationship with the population. They are given food and drink. They are awaiting the attack at any moment. The blinds are down. Everyone is down in the cellar.

We could not get into Slovenia for a long time because all the bridges are barricaded and mined. On one bridge, we saw three oil-transporting tanker trucks. There are 30,000 liters of gasoline in each. These trucks are also mined, so the moment the federal forces appear, they will be blown sky-high. This is the situation on every bridge. Every road is closed. We left our car outside, almost in Croatia, and we came here on foot.

Slovenes, JNA Clash at Italian Border

LD2806195991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Nova Gorica, 28 June (TANJUG)—An armed clash broke out this evening at the Rozna Dolina border crossing between Yugoslavia and Italy in Nova Gorica (municipality).

Members of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia, after a shoot-out, forced the soldiers and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army and members of the federal secretariat for internal affairs to leave this border crossing. Their arms were confiscated, and according to available information, soldiers, officers and members of the federal secretariat for internal affairs were detained in the municipal territorial headquarters.

JNA Evacuates Tolminsko Area Border Crossings

AU2806133191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1241 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Now we have Marjan Drobez on the telephone. Good afternoon Marjan!

[Drobez] What I will report took place only few minutes ago. Members of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army have, in effect, left or are leaving border crossings in the Tolminsko area—here I refer to Libek, Robic, Uceja, and Predel border crossings. These border crossings will be again taken over by the Slovene police, but this time they will also be additionally protected by the members of the Territorial Defense. The commander of the Yugoslav Army went to the Tolmin mayor and, without giving any reasons, simply explained to him that he was evacuating these border crossings. However, it appears that the soldiers remained isolated—perhaps they expected help from the tank columns mentioned so many times before and which were supposed to come from Trnovski Gozd—but it is a fact that these border crossings will now be again taken over by the Slovene police. [passage omitted] [At 1254 GMT the announcer reads the following message: "Now we are confirming what Marjan Drobez has reported from Nova Gorica. At 1430 [1230 GMT] the troops of the occupational army on the border crossings Libek, Uceja, and Predel gave themselves up to the members of the Territorial Defense. Territorials captured altogether 90 officers and soldiers and disarmed them."]

Austrian Journalists Describe Border Situation

AU2906073191

[Editorial Report] Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German at 0500 GMT on 29 June carries three two-minute reports from the Austrian-Yugoslav border crossings in Styria and Carinthia and checkpoints at the Italian-Yugoslav border.

Martin Konrad reports that at Sentilj, on the other side of the Spielfeld border crossing, things are quiet and that there is "no fighting between the Yugoslav Army and the Slovene Territorial Defense in the border area, but the border checkpoint continues to be shut." He says that the last shots were heard last night at about 2215. Konrad stresses that the Slovenes who are holding their position at the checkpoint are skeptical about the Federal Army, which is why the border is still closed. He reports that the situation has also remained unchanged at the other checkpoints in Styria: "The checkpoint at Bad Radkersburg is controlled by the Army, the other border crossings with Styria—Mureck, Sicheldorf, Langeck, and Radlpass are controlled by Slovene militia." Konrad emphasizes that "no Austrian soldiers are to be seen at the border crossing in Spielfeld."

Josef Stocker describes the situation at the border between Slovenia and Carinthia as "tense but quiet." The Lavamuend and Bleiburg/Grablach border crossings "continue to be controlled by Slovene groups" while

"the Yugoslav People's Army is in control of the Seeberg and Wurzenpass border crossings." He says that last night the Wurzenpass checkpoint was opened to pedestrians but not cars. All other crossings are also closed and only "trains are running according to schedule" between Villach and Jesenice.

Richard Gasser reports from the Italian-Yugoslav border noting that "at Gorizia occasional fighting between the Army and the Slovene Territorial Defense continued through the whole night with people getting killed and injured." He reports that last night "Slovene units in a surprise attack won back the Casa Rossa checkpoint near the center of the divided city, after blowing up a tank, capturing some 80 federal soldiers and seizing several armored vehicles and trucks. At least three men were reportedly killed." Gasser stresses that all checkpoints continue to be closed and that the "situation is rather uncertain."

Fighting Continues at Slovene Border Crossings

AU2906111091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Text] We now have Ljubljana on the line and we wish Dragoslav Kosaric a good day:

[Kosaric] I would not say it is a good day even though I would wish a good day to all listeners of Belgrade Radio. There is still no peace in Slovenia, even though it was decided that there would be a ceasefire and an end to activities on both sides at 2100 [1900 GMT] last night. Unfortunately this was not the case.

From 1500 [1300 GMT] yesterday, when according to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense the activities of the Yugoslav People's Army were stopped, until 2100 [1900] and the ceasefire, strange things happened, particularly on the border crossings.

For example, at 1840 [1640 GMT], the Territorial Defense of Slovenia carried out an attack on the Rozna Dolina border crossing in Nova Gorica. There were dead and injured and about 50 soldiers surrendered after two tanks were destroyed using armor-piercing weapons [protivoklopna sredstva].

It was obviously the aim of the Slovene Territorial Defense to have as many border crossings in its hands as possible before the ceasefire. Thus, there have only been incidents and conflicts around border crossings even today. More precisely, at the Skofije border crossing, which is still being held by the federal police and army, there was an armed conflict this morning. There is now a ceasefire.

The Slovene Radio correspondent from Trieste which is on this border crossing but on the Italian side, said that the Italians have withdrawn their customs personnel and that he could see members of the federal police on our side. According to Radio Koper, there are a lot of dead and injured.

Marjan Dora, the Radio Slovenia reporter has just announced from Murska Sobota that soldiers and federal police on the border crossings that are being held by the Army do not want to surrender even though the Slovene Territorial Defense units are demanding that they do. This shows and says a lot about (?what their aims are).

'Vociferous' Fighting in Slovenia at Borders

AU2906153191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Dragoslav Kosaric report]

[Excerpt] Our correspondents Dragoslav Kosaric and Dragan Stavljanin have reports on the current situation in Slovenia and this morning's news conference by Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, and Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrije Rupel:

[Kosaric] Even though 18 hours have passed since yesterday's agreed ceasefire in Slovenia, there has been vociferous fighting mainly around the border crossings. At the moment, it is tense at the border crossing at Frenetici near Sezana and the railroad station in the same town.

The outcome of the fighting at Skofije near Koper has been tragic. According to details from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Koper, three members of the Yugoslav People's Army died and six were wounded in the fighting. Details about the number of dead and wounded on the side of the Territorial Defense of Slovenia have not been announced. Skofije is at the moment being controlled by the Slovene Territorial Defense.

It is also tense at the Gornja Radgona border crossing where members of the federal police are dug in around the border crossing and surrounded by the Slovene Territorial Defense. There have also been incidents at several other places along the border.

The Republican Secretariat for National Defense of Slovenia and the Department for Internal Affairs issued an official statement on the casualties in the fighting so far. According to this statement, 20 members of the Yugoslav People's Army, eight members of the Territorial Defense, and 12 civilians died, while 50 soldiers and 30 members of the Slovene Territorial Defense have been wounded in the fighting.

In the early morning hours, Ljubljana was blocked by heavy trucks and apart from blockades, the center of the town is being protected by strong special police forces. Transport within the town has been suspended; there are few people on the streets; shops are open, and supplies are normal for the moment.

Slovene Radio constantly repeats Slovenia's stand that members of the Yugoslav People's Army cannot move

away from the places where they currently are, without the previous consent of those in charge on both sides. Otherwise, they will be prevented from doing so. [passage omitted]

Situation on Sentilj Border Calm but Tense

AU2906162791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Report by Nebojsa Spajic]

[Text] We are now returning to Slovenia. It was peaceful in Maribor last night. Our special reporter Nebojsa Spajic was at the Sentilj border crossing. Here is a report he sent on his return to Maribor:

[Spajic] Sentilj is being controlled by Slovenes. During the morning, I managed to get there the long way around, because demolished trucks are still on the main roads, and I even reached the actual border and crossed over to the Austrian town of Spielfeld.

Slovene police and customs offices are surrounded by units of the republican Territorial Defense. Tanks of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], which last night broke through the barricade, stopped 4 km from the border crossing, that is, 2 km from the entrance to the actual town, even though there are no large obstacles in front of them.

Joze Grah, commander of the border militia station, said that they and the customs officers are constantly at their work places.

[Begin Grah recording] Our service is working as before. I must say we are still working according to the valid border control regulations, which are federal regulations. We do not yet have republican ones. [end recording]

Numerous truck drivers and tourists who have found themselves blocked in Sentilj have borne witness to the fact that people died in yesterday's air attack. The situation at the border was calm but exceptionally tense because Slovene territorial forces say that they are surrounded by YPA assault units, which we have not been able to check.

The Austrian side has denied the report that their customs officers and policemen abandoned the border crossing yesterday and that they were replaced by the Army.

Slovene Presidency Statement on Army 'Aggression'

LD2806115891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—A session of the Presidency of the Slovene Republic was held today. The following statement was issued from the session:

"The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, at a session held this morning, was briefed about the situation on the battlefield and consequences of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] aggression against the Republic of Slovenia. It considered a telex message which the commander of the Fifth Military District sent to Lojze Peterle, president of the Slovene Government.

"The telex from the Fifth Military Command cited falsehoods that YPA units have not used firearms, except in defense, and then threatened that JNA members will respond with full firearms capacity. According to the President of the Republic of Slovenia, on the basis of this threat and bearing in mind the hitherto merciless aggression manifested in their actions, it is reasonable to expect that the JNA, that is its leadership, which has obviously lost any feeling for rational decision-making, will deploy aircraft and missiles, and will bomb certain targets.

"Since it is likely that civilian targets and populations will be under threat in such a case, the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia warns all Slovene citizens to be prepared for this eventuality. In the case of an air attack, they should act in accordance with the instructions of competent bodies, so that panic, which would cause additional casulties, does not break out. That these threats are real was shown at the end of the session, when the presidency was informed about the bombing of Ljubljana airport.

"The Presidency concluded that the Slovene prime minister should reply to the Fifth Military District command saying that the JNA started military operations on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and that the Republic of Slovenia is defending itself against attack, and that all responsibility for human casulties falls on the aggressor."

"The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia concluded at the session that Slovenia should urgently set up commissions to keep records of and establish war damages. The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia is asking Slovene citizens to assist and cooperate with these commissions by collecting evidence.

"The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia expresses deep regret over all casualties of the conflicts so far, which are consequences of the aggression of the Yugoslav Army. For Slovenia, losses among Slovene officers and soldiers serving in the Yugoslav Army are especially tragic. Yesterday, Star Captain Anton Mrlak lost his life. Captain Mrlak was flying a Gazelle helicopter which was shot down by the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces when it was flying low over the seat of Slovene power, in spite of a previous warning issued by Slovenia that it will defend installations vital for Slovene statehood with all means.

"The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia stresses that this occurred 10 hours after all active officers and civilians of Slovene nationality serving in the Yugoslav Army were recalled.

"The Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia is today calling again on all officers and soldiers serving in the Yugoslav Army not to take part in the aggression against the Republic of Slovenia and to leave the Army ranks. The Presidency expects that officers and soldiers from other republics will not carry out orders which endanger the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia through the use of military force. Under present circumstances, the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, unfortunately, will not be able to guarantee their safety on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, especially military recruits who are performing their national service."

Kucan Says Chemical Weapons Found in Army Tanks

AU2806182891 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Insecurity and fear prevail in Ljubljana. An attack by the Yugoslav People's Army was no longer ruled out after tanks started to clear road blockades in the suburbs. Slovene President Kucan told journalists that chemical weapons were found in tanks and helicopters of the Yugoslav Army. The Krsko nuclear power plant near the border has been closed down after Serbian pilots had threatened to attack it, Kucan stressed. [passage omitted]

Slovene Update; Maribor Airport Attack Denied

LD2806133691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] from Radio Slovenia for Radio Zagreb. Here is what has happened in the last hour in the independent state of Slovenia.

Reports from Koper say that the situation is still quiet there. They have not yet spotted ships which were noticed near Savudrija previously. [passage indistinct].

The Skofije border crossing and two tourist crossings are open.

Citizens of Dravograd were warned to find shelter, because an air attack is expected. [passage indistinct]

The Sentilj border crossing is not in the hands of the Army of occupation, but in the hands of the Slovene Territorial Defense.

The occupier has not yet attacked Maribor Airport. Eleven seriously wounded people and one dead person were taken to Maribor hospital today.

In Gornja Radgona, where the Army broke into the town, the Army killed one (?soldier).

Airplanes have dropped six bombs on the barracks in Murska Sobota, but (?two) bombs fell on a nearby forest, where there are both units of the Army of occupation and the Territorial Defense. There were no casualties.

It has been learned that help is coming to the Army of occupation from Croatia.

In the Gorenjsko region, an Army has reached Radovljica. [passage omitted]

The Republican Headquarters for Civil Defense [words indistinct], and has activated units for the protection of people, and have prepared instructions which will be broadcast to the population.

The Republican Government has decided to suspend exams at the university and schools, as well as all activities involving the movement of the people. [passage indistinct] It has been announced that all shelters are ready.

Slovene Situation Intensifies; Policeman Killed

LD2906141191 Zagreb Radio Croatian Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Nenad Stasic report from Ljubljana—live]

[Text] According to the news from Radio Slovenia, not only is it not calm in this republic, but the situation in some areas is getting more dramatic and complex. The border crossing at Fernetici is closed; it is controlled by the federal organs of internal affairs and the Army, and they are warning everyone who comes close that they will shoot. The approach to the border itself is congested with vehicles with domestic and foreign license plates, and the drivers of these vehicles are hostages of the federal organs.

At the railway border crossing at Sezana, the situation is getting more complex due to the fact that an agreement has not been reached between Territorial Defense officers and the Army. One armored vehicle has arrived, and the situation is getting more exacerbated by the minute.

And the last and truly dramatic news: Members of the federal police have killed, at close range with a bullet into his temple, a Slovene policeman, near Ptuj. After the killing they ran away.

This is all for now, and I will call again later with the latest information [word indistinct].

'Unofficial Information' on Casualties in Slovenia

LD2906143491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] According to unofficial information on casualties, in the clashes in Slovenia, 20 soldiers were killed—eight members of Slovene police and territorial defense and 12 civilians. On the Yugoslav People's Army side there are 50 wounded; on the Slovene territorial defense side there are 30 wounded, and five policemen have been wounded. Some 250 soldiers crossed to the Slovene side—more than 500 have been taken prisoners, 65 of them [word indistinct].

400 JNA Members Captured; New Air Raid Under Way

LD2806165591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Report on news conference held by Slovene Internal Affairs Minister Igor Bavcar in Ljubljana on 28 June]

[Text] Igor Bavcar, minister of internal affairs of Slovenia, has given a roundup of today's events. The Yugoslav People's Army [JNA], he said, is ready to carry out General Konrad Kolsek's threats and use all available means. In Dravograd and Maribor, it used the Air Force to attack civilian targets. Near Sentilj, it opened fire with machine guns on a column of civilian vehicles. In doing this, it violated the airspace of neighboring Austria three or four times.

The number of JNA members who are trying to escape but are being captured is growing by the hour. Near Murska Sobota alone 400 of them were captured. This means that there is already a problem of accommodating and feeding them.

The information of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on a cease-fire is completely false, said Bavcar, since at 1500 [1300 GMT] Sentilj was attacked, and, at 1637, G4 jets were used in an attack on the Nanos transmitter. Defense Minister Janez Janza confirmed this, adding that General Delic was threatening representatives of the municipalities of Stajerska and [word indistinct] with air raids. A few minutes ago sirens sounded another air raid in Murska Sobota.

Slovenes Claim 500 JNA Members Surrender

LD2806173491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Zaljko Rosko report from Ljubljana]

[Excerpts] According to the latest information given at this afternoon's news conference by the [Slovene] ministers of defense and internal affairs, and the Slovene Assembly president, the military aggression waged by the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] is still under way, despite the fact that the deputy leader of the aggression on Slovenia, General Kolsek, said over the phone to President Kucan that all actions are suspended. Hence, it is not clear what is really happening at this moment in Slovenia, i.e. whether the order has not reached some officers of the Yugoslav Army, whether the operational commanders are carrying out operations independently, or if this is a classical war deception, it was said at the news conference.

Addressing journalists, France Bucar, president of the Slovene Assembly, said that intensive diplomatic-political negotiations with both the Federal Government and the European Twelve have been conducted today. Bucar also said that an agreement was reached to hold a meeting in Belgrade, which will be attended by three EC representatives, [Slovenian] President Kucan, republican representatives, and representatives of the Federal Government. Although the Slovene side demanded that due to the latest situation, the meeting be held in Vienna, this was rejected because of technical difficulties, which means that this meeting could take place in Belgrade. Bucar also said that, at these negotiations, no one can accept on Slovenia's behalf the moratorium proposed by the Federal Government, which says that talks could start on condition that Slovenia reverts back to the state of affairs prior to its independence proclamation.

Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa said that 500 officers, soldiers, and civilians working in the Yugoslav Army have surrendered to members of the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces during the day, and that several members of the federal police, which is assisting the military aggression in Slovenia, were caught.

Asked how many people were killed, Jansa said that this is not known at the moment, but that the heaviest casualties were among the Slovene civilians and drivers of foreign trucks, at which fire was opened while they were waiting at roadblocks on the Ljubljana-Zagreb road. Jansa added that between 10 and 15 members of the Slovene Territorial Defense were killed, and that many more members of the Yugoslav Army were killed. [passage omitted]

While the news conference was under way, we learned that the Air Force has hit the Krawanken Tunnel, although it does not contain military targets. It was unofficially announced that a Slovene general resigned his post.

Slovene Defense Units Capture 95 Soldiers

LD2906012391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2350 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] This is an official note on what we already reported some hours ago on the events taking place in Primorska and Goriska, where a clash took place at the international border crossing of Rozna Dolina. We reported that a considerable number of soldiers had surrendered, that Territorial Defense units had captured a few tanks, and that two of them had been set on fire. We now have the exact figures: Ninety-five soldiers were taken prisoner and five tanks were destroyed.

'Sporadic Fighting' Near Ljubljana Airport

AU2806152591 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Brnik, Yugoslavia, June 28 (AFP)—Sporadic fighting broke out Friday afternoon between Yugoslav army troops and Slovenian territorial forces around Brnik airport near the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana.

Witnesses said the two groups started exchanging fire after four warplanes from the Yugoslav air force pounded the Brnik airport Friday morning. The air bombings lasted two hours.

Shots could still be heard several hours later from army machine guns mounted on armored vehicles, which were answered by sporadic bursts of automatic fire from Slovenian police and territorial defense units.

The airport lies 30 kilometers (18.7 miles) from the Slovenian capital.

The republic's police had set up roadblocks a few hundred meters from the airport to bar traffic from the trouble zone.

Witnesses, who were at the roadblock closest to the fighting, said the army held the military part of the airport while the Slovenian units controlled the civilian zone. They said all airport employees and travellers had left and the airport was empty.

Battleships in Slovene Waters; Tanks Spotted

LD2806145591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] We have just learned that two battleships of the Yugoslav People's Army have entered Slovene waters. One is going toward the border crossing at Lazaret and the other has turned back. It is still not known where it will dock, whether in Kopar, Izola, or Piran. We have information that a column of 15 tanks has left Umag and that it is stationary near Petrovija.

JNA Attempts To Take Radio, TV Transmitters

LD2806151891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] units are at this moment trying to take over the television and radio transmitters in Nanos, used for transmitting programs of Koper radio and TV. Koper radio and TV stations earlier informed their listeners and viewers that other frequencies are being prepared, and if this transmitter is taken over, they could still get radio reception, even if it means reducing the radius.

Air Force Planes Attack Nanos TV Transmitter

LD2806153591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The news of the cessation of the conflict in Slovenia is contradictory and that is confirmed by what we have just received: At 1630 [1430 GMT], in other words one hour after Slovene TV announced that the units of occupation are withdrawing and halting their actions, an aircraft of the Yugoslav Air Force fired machine-gun fire at the radio and TV transmitter in Nanos and in this way damage was caused to the TV transmitter. At this time there is a complete break in the broadcasts of channels one and two of Slovene TV and Koper TV.

The radio transmitters are still functioning. According to information from Nanos, personnel at this transmitter were not injured.

Croatia

Croatian Council Statement on JNA 'Aggression'

LD2806124491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, convened the 11th session of the Supreme State Council late last night. The session considered the political and combat situation regarding the aggression of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] in the Republic of Croatia and regarding the aggression and attempted occupation of the Republic of Slovenia. It was revealed that the Supreme State Council reached the following conclusions:

1. That the issue of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] responsibility is raised for illegitimate, unconstitutional, and illegal decisions which were the basis for the intervention of the JNA;

2. That the issue of the responsibility of the JNA Command, which—in carrying out FEC decisions not based on the constitution—demonstrated utter ruthlessness and brutality on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and which was taking unauthorized actions causing casualties and destruction, is raised;

3. That the issue of the responsibility of the JNA Command for unprovoked movement of Army units on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in particular for unscrupulous show of force in Osijek and for causing damage and wounding about 20 people of the Republic of Croatia in that town, is raised;

4. The Supreme State Council holds that such aggressive actions amount to an open breach of sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia, and that they prevented the normal work of Croatian bodies;

5. In connection with this, the Supreme State Council has recommended that the combat readiness of the internal order bodies, the police force, and the National Guard Corps is to be increased, including the partial mobilization of these forces, especially in crisis areas;

6. Since the one-month period during which the JNA—by decision of the Yugoslav Presidency—had the right to safeguard crisis areas in the Republic of Croatia has passed, and since units of the JNA are not only still there but are strengthened, the Government of the Republic of Croatia will lodge a demand that the military units withdraw to their barracks within a certain period of time. Otherwise, measures concerning Croatian citizens

currently serving in the JNA will be taken, as well as those concerning the stay of units of the JNA on the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

7. The Supreme State Council calls on citizens of the Republic of Croatia serving in the JNA on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia not to endanger the lives of Slovene citizens. On the other hand, Slovene citizens serving in the JNA on the territory of the Republic of Croatia will be protected if they heed the call of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia;

8. It was also concluded that the entire international public should be informed about the distressing and tragic circumstances in the sovereign and independent states of Croatia and Slovenia;

9. The Supreme State Council asks the citizens of the Republic of Croatia to remain calm, not to put themselves into dangerous situations without good reason, and to await further decisions and instructions of the state leadership.

Croatian Council Declares 'Partial Mobilization'

LD2806213391 Belgrade Radio Yugoslavia in English 1830 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The Supreme State Council of the Republic of Croatia holds the Federal Government responsible for the Yugoslav Army's intervention in Slovenia. It is also holding the command of the Yugoslav People's Army responsible, which conducted itself, says the statement, with the utmost ruthlessness and brutality

The Croatian Supreme State Council has decided to raise the combat readiness of its police forces and the Croatian National Guard and to proclaim a partial mobilization of those forces.

Croatian Delegates Withdrawn From Federal Chamber

LD2806185591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Federal Chamber, including the Croatian delegates, has nothing to do with regard to the process of dissociation, Croatian Assembly President Zarko Domljan said here today during a meeting with these delegates. The term of the Croatian delegates to the Federal Chamber expired when the Croatian Assembly declared the republic's sovereignty and independence.

The hitherto delegates demanded that technical questions regarding their "withdrawal" be properly resolved. They added it was impossible to work normally in the past few months as they were outvoted on all decisions passed by the Federal Chamber.

Croatia Questions Federal Responsibility

LD2806183191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Supreme State Council of Croatia will pose the question of responsibility of the federal government because of "illegitimate, unconstitutional and illegal decisions on which the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) intervention was founded."

At the Supreme State Council session which was held last night, it was decided to put the question of the responsibility of the JNA command which had "shown extreme ruthlessness and brutality on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia."

A statement issued after the session says that the Croatian Government will demand that the military units in Croatia return to barracks because the one-month period during which the Army had the right to secure crisis areas in Croatia, has passed.

This decision had been made by the Yugoslav State Presidency at the beginning of May following an armed conflict in Borovo Selo, Slavonia.

The Supreme State Council has decided to inform the international public through a special appeal of the "shocking and tragic events in the sovereign and independent states of Croatia and Slovenia."

Mesic on Army Action, Croatian Mobilization

LD2806191791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, June 28 (TANJUG)—Stjepan Mesic, Croatia's member of the collective Yugoslav state leaders, told a news conference in Zagreb today that the formula for resolving the Yugoslav crisis should be sought in ending hostilities in Slovenia, returning the Army to its barracks, opening talks on dissociation accompanied by a moratorium and constituting the state presidency.

Referring to the events in Slovenia, Mesic underscored that he did not wish to estimate whether the action of the Army could be formulated as an occupation, since the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) was already in the republic. However, it is certain that its action was unnecessarily brutal, underscored Mesic indicating that the Federal Government was mainly responsible for the present events.

Asked whether Slovenia has the right to change the signs, symbols and flags on the Yugoslav border, Mesic replied that 'it certainly does, but the question remains when, before or after.'

Replying to the question whether Yugoslavia's western borders remained in the same place as prior to the decision of Slovenia to dissociate from Yugoslavia,

Mesic assessed that 'Yugoslavia has international subjectivity' as well as that care should be taken with regard to the fact that two republics launched the process of dissociation.

Assessing the situation in Croatia, Mesic said that in case of an escalation of clashes in Slovenia, neighboring Croatia would also find itself in a similar situation. With such Army activity, the movements and conduct of its units in the territory of Croatia, it would be surprising if the National Guard was not mobilized, Mesic said, confirming information about the mobilization of the Republican Army.

2 Killed, 17 Wounded in Osijek, Croatia

LD2806170591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Osijek, June 28 (TANJUG)—Two people were killed and 17 wounded in the last 24 hours in Osijek, city in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, the Osijek Municipality Assembly Presidency announced.

In a published communique the Army is also accused of 'irresponsable behaviour.'

In his statements to the Croatian radio 'studio Osijek,' Croatian Parliament Vice-President Vladimir Seks said that the Army should be informed that any futher attemps at opening fire will be responded to by gunfire.

The Yugoslav Defence Ministry today termed as 'unfounded and malicious' the claims in the Croatian media that 17 people were wounded when fire was opened from the Osijek barracks.

Peace reigns in Banija, a region in Eastern Croatia, where there have been armed conflicts in the past few days.

Clashes on 26, 27 Jun in Croatia Detailed

LD2906024691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Vukovar, 28 Jun (TANJUG)—Units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [JNA], using 15 armored transporters, last night after 2100 [1900 GMT] surrounded Vupik silo on the outskirts of Borovo near the forest of Djergaj, with the aim of capturing national guard snipers who were on this building.

Members of the Army believe that on the previous night, on Wednesday at about 2000, shots were fired at the Army from the silo. The activity of JNA units lasted until after midnight, when the military transporters withdrew. It has been learned that the snipers were not captured.

Sometime around 0300 in the morning an armed clash took place in part of Borovo, on Kozaracka and Licka streets. According to information from the police administration in Vukovar, a group of about 20 armed people who had come from Borovo Selo and the settlement of Orlovaca clashed with armed local people. it is presumed that some of the attackers were injured, maybe even killed. It is not possible to verify this.

Today cars are completely unable to travel via Brsadin to Vinkovci and via Trpinje to Osijek. Barricades have been erected. For a long time there has been no bus service via Borovo Selo. Trains are still not running between Borovo and Vinkovci.

Clashes Reported at Vukovar; Tanks Head for Osijek

LD2906043191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] In Borovo Naselje, near Vukovar, a real war broke out at 0230 [0300 GMT]. Cetniks from Borovo Selo attempted to launch two attacks on Borovo Naselje and the villages around Trpimirska Road. They clashed with members of the Yugoslav Army and the defenders of these villagers. The Cetniks approached via Borovo's airfield. The first attack was a large-scale one.

According to a report we have just received from Vukova, the fierce clash was limited. Its aim was to alarm the population there. There are no casualties, at least not among the defenders. There is no information yet as to whether there are any losses among the Cetniks.

According to a report from Osijek's police administration, unknown perpetrators have repeatedly attempted to set fire to several buildings in different locations in Osijek by using various fire bombs. A powerful explosion was heard. The explosion damaged the offices of a private car dealership. At several locations groups of citizens gathered. In most local communities in Osijek, armed sentries are on guard. In [word indistinct], in the immediate vicinity of Osijek, there is a large number of Cetniks who are stationed in an orthodox church. It is barricaded with sandbags. According to the Osijek police administration's report, there are a number of snipers positioned in surrounding houses.

Last night at about 2000 [1800 GMT], a large number of the villagers of Polace, of Serbian nationality, set off in their cars for Robota, Vera, and Trpinja, villages where Serbs are the majority.

About 15 tanks of the Yugoslav Army were spotted two hours ago [at 0100 GMT] as they were heading for Osijek from Polace.

Belgrade Radio Rounds Up Croatian Situation

LD2806212991 Belgrade Radio Yugoslavia in English 1830 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] The situation in the Republic of Croatia following yesterday's and last night's events in Slovenia and also in the crisis regions of Croatia itself, is still extremely tense.

Military barracks were under a blockade last night and movements of Yugoslav Army units were being sabotaged in the republic.

The most critical situation was in Osijek, the center of the Slavonija region, where according to announcements by the town authorities, two people were killed and 17 were wounded. The Yugoslav Secretariat for National Defense denied this.

Mass-scale rallies took place in front of the Marshal Tito barracks in Zagreb and similar incidents occurred in the region of Karlovac, south west of Zagreb.

The atmosphere was strained last night in the Baranja region, mostly populated by ethnic Serbs, but no incidents were registered.

Dvor na Uni is today a virtual ghost town. Women, children and older people have all gone to Bosanski Novi, while only armed men remain. In the meantime, two Yugoslav armored divisions arrived in this town.

The town of Glina—after Wednesday's bloody clashes between armed citizens and members of the Croatian Interior Ministry [passage indistinct] police—is also deserted because the citizens moved to nearby villages. The situation is under the control of Yugoslav Army armored units, while the Croatian Interior Ministry's forces are concentrated in the police station and are not undertaking any action.

In another crisis spot in Croatia, the (?Vlkovija) region, armed clashes were reported this morning in the village of (?Doradov) between armed citizens and unidentified groups of civilians.

Serbia

Serbian Defense Ministry on Armed Forces

LD2806184191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Republic of Serbia, in case of need and in line with its own constitution, will take appropriate decisions with regard to its armed forces, it was cited in a Serbian Defense Ministry statement published today.

The statement came as a reaction to the opening of draft posts in the city of Nis today. The posts were opened by Serbia's biggest opposition party, the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO), for volunteers for a Serbian National Guard.

The statement stressed that the republic's topmost bodies were constantly following the country's situation resulting from Croatia's and Slovenia's illegal decisions.

Croatia and Slovenia unilaterally proclaimed independence and sovereignty which the federal authorities consider invalid.

The Yugoslav armed forces, comprising the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defence, as pointed out, as a unified whole protect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and system established under the Yugoslav Constitution.

The armed forces as well as the police in war, in case of imminent (?war) and other emergency situations, can be supplemented also by volunteers. However, their resignation would be carried out through competent state organs, the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Serbia cited in the statement.

Serbian Secretariat Warns Against Volunteer Units

AU2806220491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] In its announcement issued in response to some public announcements on the formation of a Serbian army, that is, volunteer units, the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Serbia points out that no political party, group, or movement has any right or authority to take part in organizing volunteer units or an army. This is the exclusive authority of state organs.

The announcement points out that the highest organs of the Republic of Serbia have been constantly monitoring and assessing the new situation in the country connected with the illegal proclamation of the independence of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia. Use of arms and other measures being taken by these republics have also been monitored regularly. Also monitored is the activity based on the Constitution of the corresponding federal organs, particularly the Yugoslav People's Army and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on suppressing, preventing, and disabling the effective secession of Croatia and Slovenia from Yugoslavia. This is something that would bring Serbian people living outside the territory of the Republic of Serbia into a particularly difficult situation.

Kosovo Albanians Support Slovenia, Croatia

LD2806152391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1408 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Pristina, June 28 (TANJUG)—President of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo Dr.Ibrahim Rugova said in Pristina today that the political parties of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo (a province in Serbia, Yugoslavia) support the decisions of Slovenia and Croatia on independence.

Rugova told a press conference that he had been asked by all the political parties of Kosovo Albanians to support the initiative of every people to self-determination and independence. 'I therefore welcome Croatia's and Slovenia's decision on independence,' said Rugova.

In the name of all these parties, Rugova demanded 'an end to the use of force against Slovenia' and 'interventions by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA),' of which he said that 'it had left a really nauseating image and victims.'

JNA units were sent to Slovenia yesterday after a decision by the federal authorities to secure the state borders, and in order to anticipate the attempts of Slovenia and Croatia at seceding.

The political parties of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo favour the creation of the Republic of Kosovo. Such ambitions have often been supported by Slovenia and Croatia.

Serbian Party Blames Croatia, Slovenia for Crisis

LD2806180691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Croatia and Slovenia are responsible for the further aggravation of the Yugoslav crisis and the causing of bloodshed, assessed the officials of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) in the biggest Yugoslav republic.

Speaking to the press, the party leaders have reiterated the earlier SPS stand that it cannot be permitted that the Serbs in Croatia and Slovenia are put in the position of hostages of the ruling totalitarian regimes there.

It was said that the impression is that the Slovenian leadership wants more causalties in order to futher aggravate the situation and then pass the guilt over to the Yugoslav People's Army even though it is only fulfilling its constitutional duty—protecting the territorial integrity and borders of Yugoslavia.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Unified Krajina Towns Deny Forming State

LD2806224191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1847 GMT 28 June 91

[Text] Banja Luka, June 28 (TANJUG)—By adopting a declaration on the unification of the associations of municipalities of Bosanska Krajina and of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, we did not form a state nor did we adopt any legal acts of state constituting power—Radoslav Brdjanin, vice-president of the assembly of the unified associations of these municipalities, told a news conference today.

The declaration of the two neighbouring regions from Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina is the expression of the will of the peoples, said Brdjanin, adding that its implementation depended on the survival of Yugoslavia and its central republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

None of the two regions have been recognized either by their "parent republics" or by federal institutions.

The presidency of the Socialist Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina today described their declaration as a flagrant example of violations of the Constitution, laws and basic standards of living together.

The representatives of the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Bosnia-Hercegovina issued an appeal to the assembly to urgently convene a session to review a federal government proposal for a moratorium on all acts of secession, disassociation, changing of borders, and forming of para-military formations.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Supports Cease-Fire Decision

LD2806230491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 28 June 91

[Text] Sarajevo, June 28 (TANJUG)—The presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina tonight supported the federal government's decision on cease-fire and an end to armed clashes in the Republic of Slovenia and demands that the settlement of the problem be sought peacefully and through negotiations.

A special session of the republican leadership warned that the situation in the country was extremely critical and that it could result in unforseeable consequences.

Montenegro

Montenegro Backs Three-Month Moratorium

LD2806231191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2128 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] [no place-name as received] June 28 (TANJUG)—The assembly of the Republic of Montenegro tonight accepted the Federal Government proposal on a three-month moratorium on the implementation of decisions on secession and disassociation from Yugoslavia.

Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic called on the Yugoslav Presidency, the Federal Parliament and Government to secure an end to the use of force and the beginning of constructive political dialogue on all issues in dispute.

According to Bulatovic, the decisions of the Federal Government have restored 'some of our trust which has really been shaken up'.

Strongly supporting the Federal Government's measures which secure the respect of the constitution, Bulatovic criticized it for not reacting earlier to instances of violations of federal regulations.

Bulatovic believes that the military factor can secure only a necessary time-out for political decision-making.

International

EC Delegation Arrives on 'Mediating Mission'

LD2806191391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—The foreign ministers of Luxembourg, Jacques Poos, also president of the Council of Ministers of the European Community (E.C.), of Italy, Gianni De Michelis and of the Netherlands, Van Der Broek, as well as member of the E.C.'s commission in charge of Mediterranean countries Abel Matutes, this evening arrived for a visit to Yugoslavia in a mediating mission, under a decision of the E.C. summit.

The guests of the European Community were welcomed at Surcin Airport in Belgrade by Federal Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

Immediately upon their arrival in Belgrade, the E.C. troika met with Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

The topic of the talks was the escalation of the Yugoslav crisis for resolving it peacefully.

The three E.C. ministers are exected to meet also with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade this evening. TANJUG learned that after this meeting the E.C. guests will leave for Zagreb where they will hold talks with the presidents of Croatia and Slovenia, Franjo Tudjman and Milan Kucan respectively.

According to sources close to the E.C., the troika will ask that Slovenia and Croatia "freeze" their decisions on dissociation from Yugoslavia over a three-month period. At the same time they will seek in Belgrade that the constitutional crisis (?which) came as a result of the blockade of the Yugoslav State Presidency be resolved as soon as possible.

Meets Serbian President Milosevic

LD2906021591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2248 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic said tonight that the "consistent implementation of decisions of federal insitutions was of special importance to Serbia" and that these decisions were aimed at "protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia."

Milosevic said this during talks with a delegation of the European Community which arrived in Belgrade tonight from Luxembourg. The delegation is made up of EC ministerial council president Jacques Poos, who is also the foreign minister of Luxembourg, Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van der Broek.

The stand of the Republic of Serbia is that the decisions on secession of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia "directly threaten the territorial integrity of the country" and are "unconstitutional, secessionist acts," Milosevic said.

The EC delegation expressed full support to the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and pointed out that the EC does not recognize Slovenia's and Croatia's unilateral acts of secession from Yugoslavia, it was said after the meeting.

The delegation also appealed for the preservation of peace and the prevention of violence. A democratic settlement is possible only if the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia is preserved and dialogue among the Yugoslav republics is restored, it was also said.

The EC delegation emphasized that the condition for a democratic settlement of the Yugoslav crisis [words indistinct] settlement of the crisis in the Yugoslav Presidency by electing Stjepan Mesic as the president of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

Markovic: Talks 'Very Constructive'

LD2906160491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1450 GMT 29 June 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic described his talks with the European Community (E.C.) delegation as being "very good and very constructive."

"The E.C. has evidently invested considerable effort to help in the settlement of our crisis," Markovic told Radio Belgrade last night following talks with the E.C. delegation. The E.C. delegation left Belgrade early this morning.

"I hope that the hot heads in our country will accept the fact that there are realities which have to be respected ...and that they will realize that without mutual tolerance, agreements, compromise, without investing efforts in finding a democratic way in seeking solutions, a future without conflicts cannot be ensured in the country," said Markovic.

Markovic also commented his statement that events in Slovenia took a different course from that expected by the Yugoslav Government. [sentence as received]

"In the establishing of our international obligations that we, as a country, have in the protection of our borders, border-crossings and flight control, we considered that it would be carried out in a completely normal and peaceful way, and that no use of force would be necessary," said the Yugoslav prime minister.

Mission Sets Three Conditions

LD2906020491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2242 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Representatives of the European Community tonight expressed readiness in a talk with Yugoslav Prime Minister Markovic to immediately uphold Yugoslavia in a resolution if three conditions are met by tomorrow, the Yugoslav Information Ministry has reported.

A mediation mission of the European Community (EC), which includes the foreign ministers of Luxembourg Jacques Poos, of Italy, Gianni de Michelis and of the Netherlands, Van der Broek, arrived in Yugoslavia tonight.

The EC troika was entrusted by the EC to hold talks with Prime Minister Markovic in Belgrade tonight and in Zagreb, where it will meet with the presidents of Slovenia and Croatia, Franjo Tudjman and Milan Kucan, respectively, and convey to them the three basic demands.

The community is seeking that a ceasefire be ensured and that the army withdraw to the barracks, that Slovenia and Croatia suspend the decisions on independence and that the country's consitutional system be restored—primarily the election of the president and vice president of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

According to a statement, Prime Minister Markovic informed the guests that an agreement was achieved on a ceasfire in Slovenia and also told them about the federal government's proposal on a moratorium.

"Do not go back to the 19th century, but seek out a democratic accord for the future," the emissaries of the EC said.

The European troika tonight also met with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Jacques Poos, after the talks said that he had open and friendly talks and that his interlocutors understood the messages which he and his colleagues brought to Yugoslavia tonight.

As learned unofficially, Slovenian President Milan Kucan had proposed meeting with the EC troika abroad, which they refused to do.

Kucan Agrees to Conditions

LD2906105191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 29 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan told Slovenian television, after returning from Zagreb this morning, that he had agreed to all three conditions set by the European Community.

Last night in Zagreb, Kucan and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman held talks with an E.C. mediating mission which arrived in Yugoslavia on Friday. Foreign ministers Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Gianni de Michelis of Italy and Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands conveyed the Community's readiness to support Yugoslavia by a resolution if the ceasefire was ensured and the troops were withdrawn to the barracks, if Slovenia and Croatia froze their decisions on independence and if the Yugoslav Presidency was constituted by a regular rotation procedure.

A Belgrade radio reporter in Ljubljana quoted Kucan as saying in the interview to Slovenian television that he doubts the Yugoslav Army would observe the ceasefire established last night. Kucan reiterated that the decisions on Slovenia's sovereignty were still in effect.

He also said that Slovenian member on the Yugoslav Presidency Janez Drnovsek would particiapte in the work of that body only when Slovenia's dissociation is discussed.

The European troika held talks with Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade last night.

Kucan, Rupel News Conference

LD2906135391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Statements by Slovene President Milan Kucan and Slovene Foreign Secretary Dimitrij Rupel at a news conference in Ljubljana—live; Kucan and Rupel speak in Slovene with simultaneous translation into Serbo-Croatian]

[Text] [Kucan] As you know, the Presidency of Slovenia is meeting every day in expanded session, and last night's meeting took place on the basis of the points of departure agreed on late yesterday afternoon. We will prepare an official statement on what was achieved at those negotiations, and I would ask Foreign Minister Rupel to acquaint you with certain important points from that meeting.

[Rupel] Shortly after the talks in Belgrade during the night of 28-29 June, there was a meeting in Zagreb between President of the Republic of Croatia Tudjman, President of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia Kucan, and (?the three European foreign ministers). After receiving positive replies to their moves from the Yugoslav Federal Government and from the Serbian president, three questions were put to Messrs. Tudjman and Kucan.

The first question was whether the Croatian and Slovene presidents accept the truce (?and) the withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army to its barracks. The second question was whether it is possible to expect the postponement implementing the declaration of independence for three months. The third question was whether

the leaders agree that it is necessary to observe the constitutional order by electing Mesic president of the SFRY Presidency. It was clear from the start that the Croatian and the Slovene sides, in replying to these questions, held different views—because as you know the Republic of Slovenia is at war.

Replying to the first question, President Kucan said that the cease-fire was no progress at all, because the Slovene side was only defending itself from the occupying army and was prepared, at any given moment, to halt military operations if the army returned to its barracks and (?left) Slovene territory. The election of Mesic is the problem of both the Yugoslav state and Croatia. [passage indistinct] As far as the implementation of Slovene independence is concerned. [passage indistinct]

Slovenia [words indistinct] has been saying up to now that it was [words indistinct] gradually and with consent. This results from the Slovene declaration on independence and the constitutional documents of 25 June 1991. The Slovene delegation made it very clear to the ministers and representatives of the EC mission that it could not give up its independence. Slovene people fell victim to a brutal aggression against this independence. President Kucan stressed in particular that the final answer to the three questions depended on the decision of the Slovene parliament. It is important for the Slovene delegation that the brutal aggression against and occupation of Slovenia should end. On this point the stands of the Slovene and Croatian ministers were similar.

Slovenia went to the meeting with the European delegation thinking that this delegation should be given information at first hand so that a one-sided (?impression) of the meeting with federal authorities might be prevented. The Slovene delegation presented photographs of fighting, which bore witness to the brutal violence of the Yugoslav Army on Slovene territory—this is contained in the statement issued this morning by our Defense Ministry. Let me also say that the expanded session of the Presidency has already taken place this morning to examine the outcome of these talks and has endorsed them.

Slovene Statement on EC Talks

LD2906155391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 29 Jun 91

["Slovene Foreign Ministry Statement on Talks With EC Delegation"—TANJUG headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia this morning issued the following statement on the meeting of president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia Dimitrije Rupel with the EC delegation led by Jacques Poos, Gianni de Michelis, Hans van den Broek, and the EC commissioner for the Mediterranean, Abel Matutes:

"During the night between 28 and 29 June, following the talks in Belgrade, where they met Federal Executive Council President Markovic and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Loncar and Serbian President Milosevic, the group of EC ministers visited Zagreb. There, they met the President of the Republic of Croatia Tudjman and President of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia Kucan. Having received positive responses from the Federal Yugoslav Government and the Serbian president, Tudjman and Kucan were asked three questions:

1. Whether the Croatian and Slovene presidents would accept the truce and the withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army to their barracks?

2. Whether it is possible to expect the postponement of the implementation of the declaration of independence for three months?

3. Whether the presidents agree that the constitutional order should be observed with the election of Mesic as president of the SFRY Presidency?

At first sight, it was clear that the Slovene and Croatian side, in their response to these questions, have differing stands, in view of the fact that Slovenia is at war. President Kucan replied to the first question that a cease-fire is no problem whatsoever because the Slovene side has only defended itself against an army of occupation and that it is certainly prepared to halt at any time military operations if the Yugoslav Army returns to barracks and withdraws from the territory of Slovenia.

The question of Mesic is a problem for the Yugoslav state and a problem for Croatia if it continues with its cooperation in this state. As regards the question of the postponement of the implementation of Slovene independence, for Slovenia on this point there is no going back, because Slovenia itself on several occasions has explained that it is ready to take further supplementary steps gradually and in agreement with the international environment, the Yugoslav environment, and the European environment. This also stems from the Slovene declaration of independence and from the constitutional documents of 25 June 1991. The Slovene delegation set out very clearly to the three ministers and the representative of the European commission that it cannot drop its independence. Slovene people have sacrificed themselves for it as victims of brutal aggression. President Kucan went on to stress, in particular, that a final agreement on all three questions depends on the decision of the Slovene parliament. For the Slovene delegation, it is important before or afterward to bring to an end the brutal aggression and cease the occupation of Slovenia. This was said, and this can also be proved by a recording of speeches. In this, the standpoints of the European ministers and the Slovene delegation were similar.

The Slovene delegation took part in a meeting with the European delegation because it considered that Europe should obtain information on the situation first hand and to prevent the one-sided effects of contacts with the Federal authorities. It was with this intention that the

Slovene delegation presented the three representatives with a recording of the struggle which bears witness to the brutal aggression of the Yugoslav Army on the territory of the state of Slovenia," the statement says.

Tudjman Sends Letter to EC

LD2906044191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] The president of the Republic of Croatia has sent a letter to the president of the EC Council of Ministers. In it he points out that the EC has always opposed the use of force in resolving political problems. Regarding the brutal and unconstitutional attack of the Yugoslav Army on the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, I am addressing a sincere plea for your support, the letter says. Croatia and Slovenia do not want to sever all their ties with the other republics. We simply want to introduce democracy and a free economy for all in Yugoslavia. In keeping with this, we submitted our proposal for an alliance of sovereign states based on democratic values, one that embodies all West European political values.

President Tudjman's letter notes that the proposal is enclosed. The republics of Serbia and Montenegro have, however, stubbornly obstructed our efforts at implementing peaceful changes to the outdated centralist system. The constitutional changeover in the presidency was unlawfully blocked, and human rights have been brutally violated, particularly in Kosovo. Terrorism aimed at Croatia has become routine. The deliberate economic undermining has damaged the economy of the Republic of Croatia to the tune of $3 billion over the past six months. The Republic of Croatia has conducted its affairs in a restrained and responsible manner. We really want to maintain good relations with our Yugoslav neighbors; at the same time, we want to negotiate the formation of an alliance of sovereign states. However, we do not want to devalue our declaration of sovereignty in terms of the three-month moratorium proposed by the federal government, nor do we want to negotiate unless the federal government renounces the use of violence and unless the troops are immediately sent back to their barracks.

The government of Croatia wants a peaceful transition to democracy, but we will stand up with pride and full resolve to any attack on our territory and nation, it is stated at the end of the letter from the president of the Republic of Croatia to the president of the EC Council of Ministers.

EC Aid Dependent on End of Crisis

AU2906142091 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Luxembourg, June 29 (AFP)—A Croatian, Stipe Mesic, is to become president of Yugoslavia later Saturday [29 June], a Luxembourg official said on behalf of the European Community (EC) presidency here Saturday after an EC delegation returned from the strife-torn country.

Luxembourg Foreign Affairs official Jean-Jacques Kasel said Serbia had lifted its six-week-long opposition to the election of a Croat to the rotating Federal Presidency—one of the sparks of the Yugoslav crisis.

(In Belgrade, Mr. Mesic said the eight-member collegial Presidency would meet later in the day for the first time since May 15, according to the TANJUG news agency.

(Representatives of Serbia, its autonomous regions of Vojvodina and Kosovo, and the Republic of Montenegro confirmed in a statement that they would end their opposition to Mr. Mesic becoming president if Croatia and Slovenia "really suspend" their declarations of independence made Tuesday.)

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos said the EC would wait to see how the Yugoslav crisis evolved before making a decision on whether to suspend economic aid.

On Friday the EC agreed nearly one billion dollars of aid should be frozen pending results of the EC delegation's mission and suspended altogether if no progress was made.

Mr. Kasel said a mediation process launched Friday by the EC was well under way, and that Slovene President Milan Kucan had agreed to urge the Slovenian parliament to suspend its independence declaration for three months.

He was speaking shortly after a delegation of three EC foreign ministers returned from an emergency 12-hour peace mission to Yugoslavia.

The ministers had negotiated an accord whereby the break-away republics of Slovenia and Croatia would suspend their independence declarations for three months, to give the EC time to launch a dialogue in Yugoslavia.

In return, Yugoslav federal authorities were to withdraw their troops from Slovenia and send them back to barracks. Serbia was to stop blocking the scheduled election of a Croat president of the federation.

Mr. Kasel said the decision of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic to drop his veto of a Croat as federal president had been relayed to Italy's ambassador in Belgrade by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar.

He added that one consequence of Mr. Mesic taking over would be to restore a civilian as head of the federal Army. As a result of the constitutional crisis, the Army has been under the total control of its generals for several weeks.

Mr. Kasel said that violence reported over the past 12 hours despite a ceasefire declared Friday was "isolated", and caused by elements unwilling to see a political settlement in Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Germany was preparing a mid-week meeting in Prague of officials of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to discuss the crisis.

Sources close to the EC said Mr. Poos told the 12 EC leaders aid would be maintained if Yugoslavia respected its commitments made to the EC delegation which brokered the ceasefire.

Mr. Poos, who was part of the EC delegation, said the Community received verbal assurances on those points, but it remained to be seen how the situation on the ground evolved.

Yugoslavia had been without a head of state since May 15, after Serbia and its allies voted against Mr. Mesic taking over the leadership of the collegial Presidency.

Although the Constitution makes the Presidency as a whole chief of the Armed Forces, it is the president himself who deals directly with the military leadership.

EC Cautious, Optimistic

LD2906165591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 29 June 91

[Text] Luxembourg, June 29 (TANJUG)—The European Community "with moderate optimism, but also caution" looked on the events in Yugoslavia, said Luxembourg Government spokesman Jean-Jacques Kasel on Saturday.

Kasel assessed in Luxembourg, where the E.C. was holding its summit, that the conditions for establishing peace and negotiations for the [word indistinct] of the Yugoslav crisis have "begun to be implemented".

"One of the conditions for peace—the election of president of the collective head of the federal state—has virtually been fulfilled," said Kasel, because "Yugoslav Minister Loncar has just announced that President Milosevic has withdrawn his reserve as regards the election of the Croatian representative Mesic."

Kasel assessed that this was "very good news" and that "already tonight the Croat, Mesic, would become the new head of the federal state." He set out that the "Yugoslav Army would now again have a Croat as commander-in-chief. This is good news. The federal state can normally function."

Kasel added that the principal decision on stopping aid to Yugoslavia was automatically suspended, but that the peace procedure of the CSCE continued with consultations. This also means that in Prague next week the CSCE members could meet, but not make any decisions on Yugoslavia, providing the crisis was in the meantime solved favorably.

Kasel added that the "statement of the Slovene President Kucan on television that he would personally work to have the assembly of Slovenia accept the decision on a moratorium on proclaiming independence was taken with pleasure."

He stressed that the E.C. ministerial troika last night in Yugoslavia "took Kucan's promise on accepting the moratorium so that the whole act and procedure of independence was postponed for three months, and not only that its was being frozen at the current level."

Kasel also noted that Kucan's statement that "Slovenia would never again be part of Yugoslavia" meant the "current Yugoslavia". The E.C. interpreted that this did not mean that Slovenia did not want to have anything to do with a future new Yugoslavia, Kasel said.

The E.C. leaders on Saturday afternoon end the session and are expected to again give their assessment on developments in Yugoslavia in the closing statement.

Mission Members Comment on Talks

LD2906055791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0429 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] Zagreb, June 29 (TANJUG)—During our talks in Yugoslavia we were given replies in the positive to all our questions, Luxembourg's foreign minister, Jacques Poos, said early today in Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia.

Together with the foreign ministers of Italy and the Netherlands, Gianni de Michelis and Van der Broek respectively, he came here yesterday on a mission of mediation.

The EC mission came to Yugoslavia in its drama-filled hours. We know that we cannot solve Yugoslavia's problems overnight, but I think that we have reached the main goal—de-escalation of the crisis situation in this country, Jacques Poos told a short press conference.

The EC three emissaries wound up their visit to Yugoslavia with talks in Zagreb. Here, they met with the presidents of the republics of Croatia and Slovenia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman and Milan Kucav respectively. Also present at the talks was the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Budimir Loncar, and the ministers were accompanied by Abel Matutes, member of the commission in charge of the Mediterranean countries, Abel Matutes.

The EC ministerial commission was given positive replies to its questions. The said questions, it was elaborated, were related to ceasefire observation, withdrawal of troops into barracks, suspension of carrying out proclamatations on dissociation of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, and constituting Yugoslavia's presidency.

I hope that this can open a way for democratic and peaceful negotiations on this country's constitutional future, the mission chief said.

Poos declined to indulge into details, saying that they have to be included in a report to the European Council to be submitted by the three in Luxembourg later today.

Positive replies to the said questions will make possible for all sides in Yugoslavia to return to the political dialogue, Italy's foreign minister, Gianni de Michelis, told the press.

"This can solve problems," he said. "These replies must be realized immediately, today," De Michelis added.

Asked whether Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic also replied in the positive to the mission's questions, Poos answered that Milosevic made his stand conditional on the Zagreb talks results.

"If replies in Zagreb are positive, Milosevic is going to again discuss his positions," Poos said.

Asked what has been obtained in the talks, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of Croatia, briefly answered: "If peace has been reached, this is enough for further negotiations."

The press conference over, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar told the press that the EC mission was very successful and its Belgrade and Zagreb talks useful.

On Friday afternoon, the ministerial mission members had talks in Belgrade with Yugoslav Federal Premier Ante Markovic, Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar and Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic.

Slovenia Requests UN Security Council Meeting

LD2806204591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Slovene President Milan Kucan informed UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in writing about the Yugoslav People's Army aggression against Slovenia. He described in detail the air attacks on the Republic of Slovenia and its people and reported that he had ordered Slovene Territorial Defense to carry out appropriate self-defense military action.

Milan Kucan also stressed that the present situation poses a threat to international peace and security and that the war against Slovenia represents a violation of the principles of European coexistence and cooperation. He said this is why all European powers should denounce it vehemently.

The president of the Slovene Presidency also proposed that a meeting of the UN Security Council should be held as a matter of urgency because this body could make a contribution to halting aggression against the Republic of Slovenia.

Conflict Prevention Center To View Problem

LD2806155891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1456 GMT 28 Jun 91

[By Stevan Cordas]

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will be the first country on the agenda of the CSCE (Council for Security and Cooperation in Europe) conflict prevention centre, because Italy and Austria, using their right under an agreement at the CSCE summit in Paris last year, have asked the Yugoslav Government to supply data in a written form on the 'unusual' military activities in its territory.

According to the CSCE procedures, the Yugoslav Government's reply has to arrive within 48 hours. If it fails to satisfy Italy and Austria, they will set in motion a second-level conflict prevention mechanism and propose, within 48 hours, a bilateral meeting with Yugoslavia's representatives.

If the second-level mechanism fails to produce results, a meeting of the representatives of all 35 member-countries of the CSCE would be held.

Representatives of all CSCE member-countries currently in Vienna have already been informed about the Italian and Austrian request through the conflict prevention centre in the Austrian capital. The centre, set up under the charter adopted in Paris last November, is exclusively in charge of clarifying complex situations.

Ideas to set in motion the mechanism for emergency situations have appeared because of the highly dramatic situation in Yugoslavia. To do so, only one country should raise the question of Yugoslavia and at least 12 CSCE member-countries should consent to it.

Since the Austrian and Italian requests are in accordance with the CSCE regulations, it is clear that the Yugoslav Government neither can, nor wants to oppose them.

However, a danger can appear in qualifying the Yugoslav crisis. Latest statements by leading world politicians indicate that the world, especially western, increasingly insists on a peaceful settlement of the crisis, while relegating the unity of Yugoslavia to the background. If the same happens at the CSCE, it would deal a serious blow to the advocates of united Yugoslavia.

Mock, Slovenia's Rupel Interviewed on Situation

AU2706235491 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 2010 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Interview with Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitriy Rupel and Foreign Minister Alois Mock by Robert Hochner; Rupel is in the television studio in Ljubljana, Mock is in the television studio in Vienna; Rupel statements in German—live]

[Text] [Hochner] Good evening, Mr. Foreign Minister.

[Rupel] Good evening.

[Hochner] Mr. Foreign Minister, your country is going through a difficult time. Your defense minister has practically spoken of a state of war. How do you assess the situation in Slovenia tonight?

[Rupel] In the same way as the defense minister.

[Hochner] Do you see a possibility of talks with the central government to limit the intervention of the Army, or do you fear that the Yugoslav Army [JNA] will try to gain control of the whole country during the night or tomorrow?

[Rupel] Well, naturally we will defend ourselves. There are also, however, chances for talks if the tanks and soldiers return to the garrisons, to the barracks. This is our precondition for talks. We cannot hold negotiations while tanks and soldiers are in the streets.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, your country's territorial army has only light weapons, whereas the JNA has heavy weapons; it possesses fighter planes, tanks, and other heavy weapons. Do you risk useless bloodshed if you send the young men of the Slovene Territorial Defense Forces into the battle against the JNA?

[Rupel] So far, we have not been involved in open conflicts. We have only defended ourselves. Of course, we are in a critical situation, and we will do everything possible to arrive at a compromise. At the moment, however, it is difficult to talk with the Army and the Defense Ministry because they react in a brutal and ideological manner.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock is here in the studio in Vienna. I am telling you this because this has something to do with my next question. What do you think other countries can and should do, and what should the Austrian Government do in this situation? Do you have any special wishes?

[Rupel] I would like to state the following: I have said repeatedly that the statements by the EC states during the past few months and some declarations of the EC conferences have contributed to the current situation. I expect Austria to do everything possible to internationalize our crisis, so that as many people as possible know about it, about this occupation, about the situation so unusual in Europe that has developed here. I spoke with Foreign Minister Mock today. We are in contact, so to speak, and I believe that what the foreign minister has done so far will contribute to a better understanding of the Slovene situation.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, thank you, for the time being. Please stay in the studio.

Mr. Mock, Foreign Minister Rupel's reply contained the polite but very serious reproach that can be heard in various places in Europe—that the refusal, the refusal that was clearly predicted by the EC states, by the United States, and by Austria to recognize Slovenia and Croatia has more or less encouraged the JNA, that Belgrade saw this as a green light and drew the conclusion that, if Europe does not recognize these two states, it can take control of them.

[Mock] Minister Rupel intentionally failed to mention Austria. I would like to point that out. He briefed me and Interior Minister Loeschnak this morning, and we also received information from other sources. He informed us that the JNA would intervene with unbelievable brutality. I briefed the institutions with which we always maintain contact—our Italian neighbor, our Hungarian neighbor, the EC—and I had a long telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Poos, the chairman of the EC foreign ministers. I also informed the United States.

When we received detailed news, Austria was the first country to initiate the CSCE mechanism. According to the stipulations of this procedure, the country affected—that is, Yugoslavia—is obliged to provide information within 48 hours about why extraordinary military measures were adopted. In the afternoon the note was handed over in Belgrade. The explanation must be provided by Saturday at the latest.

I was very happy to receive a telephone call from FRG Vice Chancellor Genscher three hours ago. He told me that the nine foreign ministers of the Western European Union met today and that the use of the political emergency mechanism in favor of the democracies in Croatia and Slovenia will be discussed at the European summit tomorrow, which will be supported by Austria. This represents a considerable shift in the EC position.

[Hochner] Mr. Mock, thank you very much for your statements. Later we will come back to the issue of the CSCE process. I would like to ask Minister Rupel another question. Can you still hear me?

[Rupel] Yes, I can.

[Hochner] Minister Rupel, apart from the initiation of the CSCE process, which draws attention to what is happening in your country and in your neighboring country, Croatia, what other form of support can you think of? Specific measures are probably also being considered. Do you consider a trade boycott, a boycott of diplomatic relations, or a financial boycott against the central government conceivable until the troops return to their barracks?

[Rupel] Of course, there are problems regarding vital issues, so to speak. Of course—I cannot say this on television—of course, there are possibilities of support for us, politically and economically. We are in a situation in which one needs as many friends as possible. I would like to say that Slovenia has always considered Austria a friendly state and that relations with the foreign minister have always been very friendly. He stated what I also believe: There are no conflicts between our countries. The EC states adopted a tougher stance, however. This tough position was detrimental for us and, unfortunately, useful for the centralist and militarist circles, as it

were. I would like to add that it is very important for us to continue the communication between Slovenia and Austria. It is very important for us to communicate, and it is important for us to leave the door open.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, I would like to ask you two final questions. I ask you to reply briefly because we have problems with the lines. First, Slovenia stated that the declaration of independence is a step away from Yugoslavia, but the idea of a federation was not completely abandoned at that point. Has the idea of a federation died with the military intervention? Is the only possibility for you now—which would be logical—the path toward complete independence?

[Rupel] As long as soldiers and the Army are in the streets, it is not really be possible to live together and form a federation. We have never before seen such brutality and revanchism. It is outrageous that something like that can happen in Central Europe.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, let me ask you a final question. Do you believe that the JNA will allow your government to stay in power, or do you think that the Army might take control of the capital and of the television station during the night, for example?

[Rupel] I cannot rule out that the government is in danger. I do not believe, however, that what you described will happen. Our main task is to organize normal life and stop this intervention.

[Hochner] Mr. Rupel, thank you very much for the interview. I wish you all the best on behalf of all of us. Thank you very much for your willingness to come to the studio.

[Rupel] Thank you.

Peterle Comments on Cease-Fire, Casualties

AU2806211391 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 2003 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Telephone interview with Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle by Robert Hochner; Peterle statements in Slovene with simultaneous German translation—live]

[Text] [Hochner] In Ljubljana, I welcome Prime Minister Peterle on the telephone—on the telephone because the central Yugoslav authorities in Belgrade have obviously cut off the television lines to Slovenia, which run via Belgrade. I welcome Prime Minister Peterle. Good evening Mr. Prime Minister.

[Peterle, in German] Good evening.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, the first question: At 2100 [1900 GMT] the cease-fire was to come into effect, which your President Milan Kucan agreed on with Defense Minister Kadijevic. Do you know whether the cease-fire has been observed or is there still fighting in Slovenia?

[Peterle] We have information that fighting continues in various places. I believe that the Army cannot observe the hour agreed for the cease-fire, because communications are so bad within the Army. There is the question of whether the individual units have actually received the order to cease firing. We will check this in every individual case.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, do you think that the Army operations are something which the political leadership in Belgrade—that is, Prime Minister Markovic—ordered or do you think that it was the Army that started the attacks and the political leadership had to accept this? Who took the iniative, in your view?

[Peterle] First of all, one has to say that Yugoslavia does not have a Presidency, which is the Army's supreme commander in chief. The legal basis for the use of the Army was, however, the government decision made under President Markovic. I even believe that Markovic did not see things in the way that the Army might interpret the decision of the [word indistinct] Council in the way it did. However, the responsibility for these steps rests, of course, first and foremost with the president. On the other hand, it also rests with the Army, which recklessly pushed ahead with an aggression against sovereign Slovenia.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, as a result of the unclear situation in Slovenia and the bad communication links, we do not have any information about how many casualties this basically senseless war against your country has claimed. Do you know more? Do you have more information about how many people were killed or injured today?

[Peterle] Unfortunately, I do not have any exact information about how many casualties there were among the soldiers and the civilian population. I know, however, that things proceeded mostly to the detriment of the aggressors. We had relatively few losses. I think that our figures are not above 20. I think, however, that the figures on the other side are considerably above 100. We do not know exactly how many casualties there were among the civilian population. Perhaps you know that the Army used planes to attack civilians or civilian objects and to bomb some cities. In particular, I would like to mention Dravograd in this connection, where, according to our information, there were no casualties because the bombs landed literally in the water.

We are still waiting for further information from Slovenia, and, of course, we are checking every piece of information thoroughly. Therefore, I cannot give you any official figures about casualties.

[Hochner] Before I ask you about the potential negotiations with the central government, one more question: A few minutes ago news agencies reported that you ordered the closure of the Slovene nuclear power plant in Krsko, not only for safety reasons but because, as you were quoted, you had specific information that the Army

plans to bomb this power plant. Were you quoted correctly? Is there really a plan to bomb the Krsko nuclear power plant?

[Peterle] Today we had, so to speak, a day of threats by the Army. It threatened to bomb Ljubljana and other cities. In part this was put into practice. Thank God, Ljubljana did not have to live through that. Our coast was approached by several warships equipped with missiles that might reach Ljubljana. Brnik Airport was bombed, and two Austrian journalists were killed there by shots fired from a tank.

The Krsko nuclear power plant naturally is an extremely important facility, and we received not only information but a clearly voiced threat that this facility would be attacked. Therefore, we have taken security and defense measures, as well as technical measures at the power plant itself, so that the plant is currently operating at a considerably reduced capacity and can be closed down at any time.

I hope that the madness, which we are witnessing during these days, will not reach the extent that this means is used. We have told the world about this, and I assume that at least some states and international institutions have tried to make the Army leadership understand what this would mean.

However, one must take into account that there is a special problem, namely that some Serb officers are acting autocratically and independently and carrying out actions not coordinated with the leadership. This, naturally, is a real danger.

[Hochner] Another question: At the moment, a high-ranking EC delegation is in your country—in Belgrade right now. The members of this delegation are supposed to mediate between Slovenia and the federal government. Under what conditions is Slovenia willing to enter such negotiations? Do you see a chance for the EC mediators to achieve something in your country that would bring about a lasting peace and not just a cease-fire?

[Peterle] I hope that after these unfortunate events it has become clearer to Europe who is who in Yugoslavia, which interests are advocated, and which methods are used. I hope no one will try to convince us of a very questionable unity in the future.

In this spirit, I hope the EC delegation will really represent these values—namely, the values of peace and democracy—and the peoples' right to live in line with their own yardsticks.

With regard to Slovenia, we are willing to discuss only one issue during the first round of negotiations, namely, how will the Army go back to where it belongs and how will we be able to make sure it will never again start such an operation. As soon as this is settled, we are willing to discuss other issues. I have not been willing to go to Belgrade as long as there are tanks in Brnik.

I would like to add a small detail. At the same time Mr. Kucan was discussing the cease-fire, the Army fired missiles on the Karawanken tunnel. Therefore, we hope that such surprises will not recur, and we also hope the world will understand that this is not a civil war. If this were a civil war, the individual groups within would be fighting each other. This is an aggression, a reckless aggression by a power which wanted to discipline Slovenia and stop the democratic development there. In this it proceeded from an outdated ideological and military way of thinking.

In these days it has also became clear what the connection of socialism and an army means. We hope this will finally come to an end and that one will no longer speak of an Austrian-Vatican [as heard] against Yugoslavia and of enemies in the West and in the north.

[Hochner] Mr. Prime Minister, I thank you very much for the extensive interview; and I wish you and, of course, your people all the best. Thank you very much.

[Peterle, in German] [Words indistinct] I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the [word indistinct].

[Hochner] Thank you.

One more item: As you heard, Prime Minister Peterle said in the interview that two Austrians were killed at Brnika Airport. We have received contradictory reports all through the evening. According to our knowledge, arrived at after intensive research, two journalists were indeed killed, but they only had an Austrian car and they themselves were German and French. As I said, there is no detailed information on the incident available, which resulted in these contradictions.

Markovic Informs Austrian Chancellor of Situation

LD2806214391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2004 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG)—Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky today telephoned Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic and asked for information about the latest developments im Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav secretariat for information announced.

Markovic emphasized that the process of becoming independent should be democratic, not a unilateral act. The decisions adopted by the Federal Government were aimed an securing Yugoslavia's international borders, customs and flight control.

No one believed that force would be used against the actions of the Yugoslav Government to preserve the country's international and legal subjectivity, Markovic told Vranitzky.

Vranitzky expressed understanding for the evaluations and stands of the Yugoslav Government, stressing the

necessity to establish dialogue as soon as possible and find a democratic and peaceful settlement of all problems which have arisen.

Envoy to Germany Urges Sanctions Against Belgrade

LD2806195491 Berlin ADN in German 1909 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Yugoslav Ambassador to Germany Professor Boris Frlec has clearly distanced himself from his government in Belgrade. In a pre-released interview with the Berlin-based paper SUPER (Saturday edition) the diplomat appealed to the EC to adopt "economic measures," should the civil war escalate, against Belgrade, "to bring my government to its senses".

Frlec, who is a Slovene, added: "I mourn my dead compatriots. Nothing justifies this civil war." He said he is encouraged by the fact that the EC and Bonn are working energetically for an end to the fighting. The ambassador stated: "Within the framework of the CSCE, all intervention is welcome."

Slovak Leaders Congratulate Slovenia, Croatia

LD2806130191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1034 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Prague, June 28 (TANJUG)—The leaders of three Slovak political movements and parties have congratulated the leaderships of the Yugoslav Republics of Croatia and Slovenia on the proclamation of independence of these republics.

In similar messages to Slovenian Prime Minister Lojze Peterle and Croatian Prime Minister Josip Manolic, president of the Christian Democratic Movement and Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic Jan Carnogursky pointed out the 'historic significance' of the decisions by the parliaments of Slovenia and Croatia, and expressed to these republics wishes for success in building their statehood, and to all Yugoslav peoples a peacefull life together.

President of the Slovak National Party Jozef Prokes offered assurances that the 'deputies of the Slovak National Party will do everything in their power to help Croatia and Slovenia gain international recognition.'

'Your current political and social development brings fresh hopes to us, Slovaks, too,' the Slovak League said in telegrams to the Slovenian and Croatian Governments.

Bulgaria Supports 'Territorial Integrity'

LD2806180291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (TANJUG)—Bulgaria is supporting the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. Such is the position of the head of state of Bulgaria, Zeljo Zeljev. The statement was presented today to the press by the spokesman for the Bulgarian head of state, Valentin Stojanov. President Zeljev has on several occasions stated that Bulgaria had no intention of profiting from the difficulties in Yugoslavia, Stojanov emphasized.

The spokesman for Zeljev also recalled the position of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the unity of Yugoslavia in resolving current conflict by peaceful means.

Slovenean Daily Criticizes U.S., W. Europe

LD2806160891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1356 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Ljubljana, June 28 (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana daily DELO today warns of the situation created by the clashes between Slovenian and Yugoslav army units, saying that the United States and Western Europe must face the consequences of their 'non-interference' and their policy of ultimatum in recent days.

The daily, published in Slovenia's capital of Ljubljana, points out that the "United States and Western Europe must say clearly whether they will support the democratic processes in the interest of future Europe, or are they prepared to tolerate the movements of armoured units for the sake of new Europe.

"An integral and at the same time democratic Yugoslavia is simply impossible in the present balance of forces," the dialy maintains, pointing out that an "internal-political struggle has started in Yugoslavia between the old forces of 'democratic' socialist centralism and the new forces of European, democratic oriented parliamentarianism."

"It should become clear to world politicians what kind of measures is prepared to take Yugoslav Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic, to whom they have given so much support because of their own long-term interests," warns the daily.

The federal government ordered the military and federal police authorities to take over the border crossings and secure control over Yugoslavia's state borders, after the republic of Slovenia on Tuesday unilaterally proclaimed independence and sovereignty.